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VOL. No.

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PURITY, ACTIVITY, BEAUTY.

MEDICINAL
FLUID EXTRACTS

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

WITH

DOSES, REMEDIAL ATTRIBUTES,
AND FORMULÆ FOR EXTEMPORANEOUS
PREPARATIONS.

STANDARD.

Our standard is in accordance with the requirements
of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1880, viz.: 1 c. c.
representing 1 gram of the assayed drug.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1892.



TO THE DRUG TRADE.

IN PRESENTING our recently-revised work on Fluid Extracts, it is with pleasure that we again call attention to the scrupulous care exercised in the selection of the crude material, the skill and accuracy involved in its subsequent manipulation and the thorough and complete system of assay introduced to establish its therapeutic uniformity. In this connection, we desire to emphasize the importance of determining the alkaloidal value of the leading representative preparations. The large variety of inferior drugs indiscriminately employed by unscrupulous manufacturers, and the defective methods pursued by them in their faulty manipulation, have made the adoption of these precautions imperative. We have recently, at an expenditure of much time and experimental research, directed our attention toward the perfection of a practical system of assay which will insure the utmost reliability. Physicians, as well as pharmacists, will at once appreciate the expediency of this measure as applied to the estimation of the alkaloids in the leading narcotic and other potent remedies. These important drugs, while apparently possessing all the well-known physical characteristics, if gathered from immature plants or at improper seasons of the year, will be frequently found deficient in those valuable alkaloidal attributes upon which their therapeutic value is largely dependent. In our efforts to obviate this difficulty, and at the same time surround ourselves with every available precaution calculated to insure the most accurate results, we have, in many cases, adopted a minimum standard, based upon the average percentage of active matter present in a prime quality of commercial drug. We can, with confidence, assure the profession that, under no circumstances, do we deviate from these established standards or in any way disregard the detail which their accuracy involves.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.

MEDICINAL FLUID EXTRACTS

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.



NOVEMBER, 1876.

In compliance with a long-existing demand, we have made arrangements for the manufacture of a full line of

FLUID EXTRACTS,

which we are now prepared to furnish to the trade. Our list will include not only the officinal articles of this kind, but a number of others not mentioned in the Pharmacopœia, whose recognized therapeutical value induces many physicians to employ them in their practice.

Those who order our Fluid Extracts,—physicians in prescribing them as well as druggists in supplying them,—may rest assured that they will find each one thoroughly reliable, as representing the properties of the original drug.

In order to fulfill this promise, we have secured supplies of crude material of the very best quality, obtained at the right season from plants properly grown. This is of the highest importance in regard to plants indigenous to the United States.

MEDICINAL FLUID EXTRACTS.

As to the narcotics,—Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Conium, Digitalis, Aconite, etc.,—we have entered into an agreement with one of the most reliable cultivators of medicinal plants in England, by which we secure an article in each case far superior to the ordinary commercial leaves and roots.

Our appliances for manufacture have been constructed without regard to first cost ; this outlay being justified by the extent of our business. For completeness and economy of working, these arrangements cannot be excelled, and by means of them, with our experience in this branch of pharmacy, we are enabled to prepare Fluid Extracts of unsurpassed purity and reliable strength at the most reasonable rates.

Our process of manufacture is in accordance with the most advanced science in regard to the properties of the drug. The crude material, selected with the before-mentioned precaution, is treated with the greatest care, with such menstrua as will secure all available active principles to the exclusion of inert matter.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in claiming for these preparations superiority to all others in the market, in *purity*, *activity* and *beauty*, and feel confident that this claim will be sustained by the judgment of any unbiased expert.

MAY, 1880.

In our list, we have included those that are more generally used, but will prepare to order any special formula that may be desired and that can be made in accordance with our method. You will observe that we have given the officinal and common name of each drug, arranged in alphabetical order, with its medicinal properties and dose. Each minim represents one grain of the dry drug.

CATALOGUE

AND

FORMULARY LIST.

No. 1. ACONITE LEAVES.

The Leaves of Aconitum Napellus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ.

HABITAT.—France, Germany, Switzerland.

COMMON NAMES.—Wolfsbane, Monkshood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Aconitine.

The therapeutical properties of this drug are those of a powerful sedative to the nervous system. It also reduces the force of the circulation, and is consequently of much value in inflammatory diseases. It may be used with advantage, both internally and externally. Physicians should always be careful to designate, in their prescriptions, the particular preparation of *Aconite* wanted.

Antidotes.—In case of poisoning by Aconite, the antidotes are emetics, Apomorphine, one-tenth grain, stimulants internal and external; Atropine or Belladonna, Digitalis, Nitrite of Amyl. Atropine is antagonistic to the action of Aconitine on the heart.

Dose.—From 2 to 5 minims, diluted (0.12—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aconite Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Aconite Leaves.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

No. 2. ACONITE ROOT (Assayed) U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Aconitum Napellus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ.

HABITAT.—France, Germany, Switzerland.

COMMON NAMES.—Wolfsbane, Monkshood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT—Aconitine.

(This Fluid Extract contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of alkaloidal matter.
 It also responds promptly to the physiological test
 recommended by Dr. Squibb.)

The therapeutical effects of this powerful drug are those of an arterial sedative, reducing the force of the circulation, and it is, consequently, of great value in inflammatory diseases. It is employed externally for neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., as an addition to the usual rubefacient liniments.

N. B.—Physicians and druggists cannot be too guarded in specifying the *leaves* or *root* in prescribing or ordering the preparations of this drug.

Antidotes.—In case of poisoning by Aconite, the antidotes are emetics, Apomorphine one-tenth grain, stimulants internal and external; Atropine or Belladonna, Digitalis, Nitrite of Amyl. Atropine is antagonistic to the action of Aconitine on the heart.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0.03—0.06 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aconite Root, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract $5\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces (172.5 c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water $1\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces (37.5 c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 3 minims (0.06—0.18 c. c.).

Tincture of Aconite Root.

(FLEMING'S.)

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0.03—0.12 c. c.).

Liniment of Aconite Root.

The Fluid Extract in full strength may be used in very urgent cases, by saturating a piece of flax lint, and then covering with a piece of oiled silk. In ordinary chronic cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., the following will be of great service :

Fluid Extract	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Soap Liniment	6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)

M. and filter. Sig. For external use only.

Ointment of Aconite Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
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Evaporate over water bath to the consistence of thick molasses, and incorporate intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

Plaster of Aconite Root.

Fluid Extract	8 fluid ounces (240. c.c.)
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Evaporate over a water bath to the consistence of a soft extract, incorporate with resin plaster, eight troy ounces (248. gms.).

No. 3. ADONIS VERNALIS.

The Root and Herb of Adonis Vernalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Northern part of Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—False Hellebore, Bird's Eye.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Adonidin, a glucoside soluble in alcohol and water.

The reputed use in medicine of this drug is that of a cardiac stimulant and a rival to digitalis, its action being more prompt and void of cumulative effects. It is, also, claimed to be a valuable diuretic and emmenagogue.

Dose.—1 to 5 minims (0.06—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Adonis.

Fluid Extract	2½ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)
Alcohol	10½ fluid ounces (315. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

No. 4. AGARIC.

(AGARICUS ALBUS.)

The Polyporus officinalis. A fungus grows on the European Larch.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fungi, Hymenomycetes.

HABITAT.—Asia and Europe (on the Larix).

COMMON NAMES.—White Agaric, Purging Agaric.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Agaricin. Two Resins, bitter and non-bitter.

The medicinal properties of this drug are purgative and emetic. Its principal use in the United States is that of an antidiarrhoeal, with the advantage of leaving no unpleasant after-effects.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims (0.30—0.92 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of White Agaric.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

No. 5. AGRIMONY.*The Herb of Agrimonia Eupatoria.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Cocklebur, Stickwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a mild corroborant and astringent. It is useful in passive hemorrhages and chronic affections of the mucous membranes, and also, as a tonic and alterative in diseases of the skin.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Agrimony.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Agrimony.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Agrimony.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 6. ALOE (Socotrine).

The Inspissated Juice of Aloe Perryi.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ.

HABITAT.—Cape of Good Hope, Socotra.

COMMON NAME.—Socotrine Aloes.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Aloin.

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] represents one-half troy ounce [15.5 gms.] of the drug.)

Therapeutically, this drug is well known as one of the most reliable aperient, laxative, and cathartic remedies we have. It is of great value in hepatic troubles, relieving constipation, and may in such cases, be advantageously combined with the aromatic and narcotic extracts to prevent its nauseating and griping effects. It is also useful as a natural excitant to the female pelvic organs, relieving abnormal engorgements and imparting tone to their usual functions.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aloes, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract Aloes 3¼ fluid ounces (97.5 c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Liquorice 3¼ fluid ounces (97.5 c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 9½ fluid ounces (285. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms, according to effect desired (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Aloes.

Fluid Extract Aloes 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Cardamom 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Ginger 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 7. ALOES AND MYRRH.

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] contains one-half troy ounce [15.5 gms.] of each drug.)

This preparation represents the combination known as "Elixir Proprietatis," in a concentrated form, combining the

tonic, emmenagogue, and purgative properties of these valuable remedies. It is useful in chlorosis, deficient or retarded menstruation, and also as a stomachic laxative with a constipated condition of the bowels.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P., 1880.

(ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.)

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 8. ALTERNATIVE COMPOUND.

This is a vegetable alterative, combining the medicinal virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, burdock, and poke root with prickly-ash bark, as recommended by Dr. J. Marion Sims, Dr. McDade, and others, in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases. It will be found to be a valuable vehicle for the administration of the iodides where a combined effect is wanted of the mineral and vegetable alteratives.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Alternative Compound.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 9. WHITE or AMERICAN ASH BARK.

The Bark of Fraxinus Americana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Oleaceæ, Fraxineæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—White Ash, American Ash.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil, Fraxin.

This bark has acquired, of late years, a reputation as a remedy for diseases of the uterus; imparting tone and relieving any abnormal engorgement of that organ. It is more especially endorsed by some practitioners as a specific in dysmenorrhœa.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Wine of American Ash.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 10. AMERICAN COLUMBO.

The Root of Frasera Carolinenses.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States: west and south.

COMMON NAME.—American Columbo.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gentiopicroin, Gentisic Acid, Resin.

This drug is a mild tonic and may be classed with the other simple bitters. It is useful in dyspepsia and in cases succeeding acute or prostrating diseases requiring a mild, stimulating tonic effect.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract 1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14½ fluid ounces (435. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M., and when cold, filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of American Columbo.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 11. ANGELICA ROOT.*The Root of Archangelica Officinalis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermeae.

HABITAT.—United States : north and west.

COMMON NAMES.—Masterwort, High Angelica, American Angelica.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil, Volatile Acid.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an aromatic and stimulant. It is useful in cases of colic, or of gastric uneasiness, arising from an enfeebled condition of the stomach.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Angelica Root.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Angelica Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 12. ANISEED.*The Fruit of Pimpinella Anisum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermeae.

HABITAT.—Egypt, Levant, Southeastern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Aniseed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

Therapeutically, Aniseed is used as an aromatic carminative in flatulent colic, as a corrigent for griping, or to cover the taste of unpleasant medicines.

Dose.—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Aniseed.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Aniseed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

A popular remedy in infantile colic, in doses of *one-half to one* fluid drachm, with sugar (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Syrup of Aniseed, or Aniseed Cordial.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms in a tumbler of iced water (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 13. ANGUSTURA BARK.

The Bark of Galipea Cusparia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—Angostura, Northern South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Cusparia Bark, Angostura Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Angosturine, Cusparin.

The medicinal properties of this bark are those of a stimulant tonic, and when combined with aromatics, it is valuable in bilious intermittent fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery.

Dose.—15 to 40 minims (0.92—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Angustura Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Angustura Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.).

Syrup of Angustura Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Angustura Bitters.

Fluid Extract Angustura	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Gentian	2 fluid drachms	(7.50 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cascarella	4 fluid drachms	(15. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cassia	4 fluid drachms	(15. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Anise	2 fluid drachms	(7.50 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Caraway	2 fluid drachms	(7.50 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Coriander	2 fluid drachms	(7.50 c. c.)
Cochineal	½ ounce	(15. gms.)
Orange Syrup	2 fluid ounces	(60. c. c.)
Jamaica Rum	11 fluid ounces	(330. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 14. ARBOR VITÆ.

The Leaves and Twigs of Thuja Occidentalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ.

HABITAT.—Canada, Northern United States

COMMON NAMES.—White Cedar, Arbor Vitæ.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Thujin.

The medicinal properties of this article are aromatic, tonic, astringent, and alterative, and it is much used by country practitioners in rheumatic complaints, both internally and externally

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Arbor Vitæ.**

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces	(120. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces	(300. c. c.)
Water	2 fluid ounces	(60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Arbor Vitæ.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces	(450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 15. ARECA NUT.

The Seeds of Areca Catechu.

NATURAL ORDER.—Palmaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies.

COMMON NAMES.—Betel Nut, Areca Nut.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Arekane.

Therapeutically, this drug is strongly astringent. It may be used in cases of recent or chronic diarrhoea, in passive

hemorrhages, and as a remedy for sore mouth, sore throat, and in all cases where a decided astringent tonic effect is desired. It has also acquired a reputation for the expulsion of the tænia or tape-worm. The nut, contused and mixed with lime and the leaves of the palm, called *piper betel*, constitute the well-known masticatory, *Betel*, used by the natives of India to overcome the great relaxation of the bowels caused by their climate.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Areca Nut.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—3 to 8 fluid drachms (11.25—30. c. c.).

Infusion of Areca Nut.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Areca Nut.

Fluid Extract Areca Nut 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cassia 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Lime Water 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 8 fluid drachms (7.50—30. c. c.).

No. 16. ARNICA FLOWERS.

The Flower Heads of Arnica Montana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionidææ.

HABITAT.—Mountainous districts of Europe, Northwestern America.

COMMON NAMES.—Leopard's Bane, Mountain Tobacco.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Arnicine, Resin.

This may be used therapeutically as a nervine stimulant, acting upon the whole nervous system. It is rarely prescribed in this country as an internal remedy, being, however, very extensively employed externally for sprains, bruises, etc., or as an addition to stimulating liniments.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims (0.30—1.20 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Arnica Flowers, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—30 to 50 minims (1.90—3.10 c. c.).

Infusion of Arnica Flowers.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—As a diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). Useful as a warm fomentation to sprains, bruises, etc.

Plaster of Arnica Flowers.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with resin plaster, 8 troy ounces (248. gms.).

Ointment of Arnica Flowers.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with lard, 1 troy ounce (31. gms.).

Poultice or Cataplasm of Arnica Flowers.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Vinegar 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix and stir well with a warm poultice, made previously of slippery-elm bark, rye or flaxseed meal. It is invaluable as an application to recent sprains, bruises or rheumatic swellings.

No. 17. ARNICA ROOT, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Arnica Montana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Mountainous districts of Europe, Northwestern America.

COMMON NAMES.—Leopard's Bane, Mountain Tobacco.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Arnicine, Resin.

Medicinally, this drug is used as a nervine stimulant, being general in its actions. It is one of the new admissions to the Pharmacopœia of 1880 and is intended to supplant the very popular preparations of the flowers, and may be used for the same purposes, both internally and externally.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims (0.30—0.92 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract 1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14½ fluid ounces (435. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

Infusion of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30 c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). Useful as a warm fomentation to sprains, bruises, etc.

Plaster of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with resin plaster 8 troy ounces (248. gms.).

Ointment of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Evaporate to a soft extract, and incorporate with lard, 1 troy ounce (31. gms.).

Poultice or Cataplasm of Arnica Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Vinegar 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Mix and stir well with a warm poultice, previously made of slippery-elm bark, rye or flaxseed meal. It is invaluable as an application to recent sprains, bruises, or rheumatic swellings.

No. 18. AROMATIC.

Representing in a unique form the *Pulvis Aromaticus*, U. S. P., 1880.
 (Cassia, Ginger, Cardamom, Nutmegs.)

COMMON NAME.—Aromatic Powder.

The medicinal use of this preparation is as a stimulant and carminative, in cases of enfeebled digestion with flatulence. It is an excellent corrigent and adjuvant to the nauseous bitters, and is useful to prevent the griping effects of purgative medicines.
Dose.—30 to 50 minims (1.90—3.10 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Aromatic Syrup.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Aromatic or Spice Plaster.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Indian Meal	16 av. ounces (453.60. gms.)

Mix thoroughly together, place the mixture in a muslin bag and apply warm over the epigastrium. It is invaluable where a rubefacient effect is to be maintained for any length of time over any part of the body.

No. 19. ASAFÆTIDA.

The Gum Resin from Ferula Narthex.

(For making the Tincture of Asafætida, U. S. P., 1880.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Persia, Afghanistan, Western Thibet.

COMMON NAME.—Asafætida.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin (fifty to seventy per cent.), Volatile Oil (Sulphuretted).

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] representing one-half troy ounce [15.5 c. c.] of the drug.)

The well-known medicinal properties of this drug as a stimulant, antispasmodic, anodyne and expectorant, are often overlooked on account of its odor. It is, however, one of the most reliable and efficient remedies in cases of hysteria, whooping-cough, asthma, and in all nervous disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Asafætida, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Mixture of Asafætida, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	6 fluid drachms (22.5 c. c.)
Hot Water	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

M. and agitate well for fifteen or twenty minutes, then strain.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 20. AVENS ROOT.

The Root of Geum Rivale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America (South to Pennsylvania).

COMMON NAMES.—Water Avens, Purple Avens.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive, Resin.

Therapeutically, this drug is slightly tonic but powerfully astringent. It is useful in chronic or passive hemorrhages, diarrhœa, etc., and as an application, in the form of a gargle, to sore mouth and throat.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Avens Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Avens Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Avens Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 21. BAEL.

The Dried Half-ripe Fruit of Ægle Marmelos.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aurantiaceæ.

HABITAT.—India, Himalaya Mountains.

COMMON NAMES.—Bengal Quince, Bael Fruit.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive, Volatile Oil.

This drug is endorsed as a valuable astringent and demulcent in bowel complaints, it being the favorite remedy with the British practitioners in India.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bael.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Infusion of Bael.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Bael.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 22. BALMONY.

The Herb of Chelone Glabra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ,

HABITAT.—North America (selecting wet places).

COMMON NAMES.—Turtle-head, Snake-head, Salt Rheum Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bitter Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this indigenous drug are tonic in small doses, but in larger doses are said to be cathartic; it is also anthelmintic. It is used as a domestic remedy in jaundice, hepatic diseases, etc.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Balmony Leaves.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Balmony.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Balmony.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (320. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Ointment of Balmony.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence and incorporate with a mixture, previously melted together, composed of fresh lard, 1 ounce (30. gms.) white wax, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce (7.50 gms.).

M. A useful application for inflamed breasts, tumors, piles, and salt rheum.

No. 23. BALM.

The Herb of Melissa Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Satureieae.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated in the United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Lemon Balm, Sweet Balm.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Bitter Extractive.

Therapeutically, this herb is used mainly in domestic practice, as a mild nervine stimulant, and, in large draughts, as a diaphoretic.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Balm.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Infusion of Balm.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Hot Water 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid ounces (60.—120. c. c.).

Syrup of Balm.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 24. BARBERRY BARK.*The Bark of the Root of Berberis Vulgaris.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Western Asia, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Barberry Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Berberine, Vinetine, Oxyacanthine.

Therapeutically, this drug combines an antiperiodic and tonic with a laxative effect. It has been very highly extolled in cases of jaundice and other hepatic diseases.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Barberry Bark.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Barberry Bark.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Barberry Bark.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15 c. c.).

No. 25. BAYBERRY BARK.*The Bark of Myrica Cerifera.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Myricaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Wax Berry, Wax Myrtle.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acid Resin, Myricinic Acid.

The medicinal effects of this drug are tonic and astringent, and, in large doses, emetic. In the form of a powder it is used locally as a stimulant to indolent ulcers, and in gargles for inflammation of the mouth and throat.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Cataplasm or Poultice of Bayberry Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Hot Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix and stir well with a half-pound (240. gms.) of ground elm bark, flaxseed or Indian-meal. It is useful as an application in cases of croup, sore throat, etc.

No. 26. BAY-RUM LEAF.

The Leaves of Myrcia Acris.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myrtaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies.

COMMON NAMES.—Bay Leaves, Wild Clove Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

(For the extemporaneous preparation of Bay-Rum.)

Below we give two formulæ for the production of this popular perfume. *Formula Number One* will make a good ordinary and inexpensive Bay-Rum. *Formula Number Two* will make a superior article, having the aroma and appearance of a fine imported Bay-Rum.

PREPARATIONS.

Spirit Myrcia.

FORMULA NO. 1.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Cologne Spirits	2 pints (960. c. c.)
Water	2 pints (960. c. c.)

Mix the extract with one pint (480. c. c.) of the spirits and agitate thoroughly; then gradually add the remainder of the spirits and water, previously mixed together. Let it stand twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking the bottle.

FORMULA NO. 2.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
New England or St. Croix Rum	1 pint (480. c. c.)
Cologne Spirits	1 ½ pints (720. c. c.)
Water	1 ½ pints (720. c. c.)

Mix the extract with one pint (480. c. c.) of the spirits and agitate thoroughly; then gradually add the remainder of the menstruum, previously mixed together. Let it stand twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking the bottle.

No. 27. BEARSFOOT.

The Root and Leaves of Polymnia Uvedalia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—Central United States.

COMMON NAME.—Bearsfoot.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Two Resins (hard and soft).

The medicinal properties of this drug, internally used, have not been specifically determined, yet it is reputed to be tonic, alterative, and deobstruent; also, anti-spasmodic and an excellent anthelmintic.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bearsfoot.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Ointment of Bearsfoot.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Evaporate to a soft consistence, then incorporate with lard or mutton-suet, four troy ounces (124. gms.).

No. 28. BELLADONNA LEAVES (Assayed).

The Selected Leaves of Atropa Belladonna.

(Contains not less than 0.4 per cent. of natural alkaloid—Atropine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Britain, Germany.

COMMON NAME.—Deadly Nightshade.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Atropine.

In medicine, this article ranks as a powerful narcotic. Our fluid extract will be found equally reliable as either the juice or solid extract, each cubic centimeter faithfully representing one gramme of the dried leaf. It is said to be a specific antidote in cases of *opium poisoning*.

Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by Belladonna the antidotes are an emetic, ten grains Sulphate of Copper, twenty grains of Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce of Wine of Ipecac, or Hypodermic injection of one-tenth grain Apomorphine.

Dose.—3 to 5 minims (0.18—0.30 c. c.), according to age, symptoms and constitution.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2¾ fluid ounces (71.25 c. c.)

Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

Water 3½ fluid ounces (108.75 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)

Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 3 fluid drachms (7.50—11.25 c. c.). It is useful as a wash to sore or inflamed surfaces, or as a vapor for inhalation in asthma.

Syrup of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)

Syrup Wild-Cherry Bark 15½ fluid ounces (465. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.), as an expectorant and anodyne.

Liniment of Belladonna Leaves.

The Fluid Extract may be used in its full strength in very urgent cases, where there is no abrasion of the skin, by saturating a piece of flax lint, applying to the affected parts, and then covering with a piece of oiled silk. In chronic cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., the following will be found to be an invaluable remedy for external use :

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Tincture Iodine 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Soap Liniment 11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)

M. and filter. Label distinctly "Poison—For External Use Only."

Ointment of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate thoroughly with fresh lard, two troy ounces (62. gms.).

Plaster of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate intimately over a water bath with Resin Plaster, two troy ounces (62. gms.). Use as a local anodyne.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Belladonna Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)

This is to be intimately mixed with ground elm bark, flaxseed, Indian-, rye- or oat-meal, to the proper consistence, and applied warm to the inflamed surfaces.

No. 29. BELLADONNA ROOT (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.

The Selected Root of Atropa Belladonna.

(Contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of natural alkaloid—Atropine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Britain, Germany.

COMMON NAME.—Deadly Nightshade.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Atropine.

Therapeutically, this root is stronger in narcotic effect than the leaves, and may be used in the same cases. It will be found equally reliable when added to mixtures as the juice or solid extract, each cubic centimeter representing one gramme of the dried root. It is also said to be a specific antidote in cases of *opium poisoning*.

Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by Belladonna the antidotes are an emetic, ten grains Sulphate of Copper, twenty grains Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce Wine of Ipecac, or Hypodermic injections of one-tenth grain Apomorphine.

Dose.—1 to 3 minims (0.06—0.18 c. c.), according to age, symptoms, and constitution.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

Infusion of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.). It is valuable as a wash to sore or inflamed surfaces, or as a vapor for inhalation to relieve asthma.

Syrup of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract	¼ fluid ounce (7.50 c. c.)
Syrup of Wild-Cherry Bark	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—¼ to ½ fluid drachm (0.92—1.90 c. c.), as an expectorant and anodyne.

Liniment of Belladonna Root.

The Fluid Extract may be used in its full strength in very urgent cases, where there is no abrasion of the skin, by saturating a piece of flax lint, applying to the affected parts, and then covering with a piece of oiled silk. In chronic cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., the following will be found to be an excellent remedy for external use :

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Tincture Iodine	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Soap Liniment	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)

M. and filter. Label distinctly "Poison—For External Use Only."

Ointment of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
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Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate thoroughly with fresh lard, two troy ounces (62. gms.).

Plaster of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate intimately over a water bath with resin plaster, two troy ounces (62. grammes).

Cataplasm or Poultice of Belladonna Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)

To be intimately mixed with ground elm bark, flaxseed, Indian-, rye- or oat-meal, to the proper consistence, and applied warm to the inflamed surfaces.

No. 30. BENZOIN.

A Balsamic Resin from Styrax Benzoin.

(For making Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P., 1880.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Styracæ.

HABITAT.—Sumatra, Java, Siam.

COMMON NAME.—Benzoin.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Benzoic Acid (twelve to twenty-four per cent.).

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] of this Extract represents one-half troy ounce [15.5 gms.] of the drug.)

The use of this drug has almost fallen into disuse as a medicine, unless in combination with other gum resins and used as a stimulant and expectorant. It is used principally as an adjunct to perfumery, cosmetic lotions, etc., and, from its agreeable odor, proves a valuable addition.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.), on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water.

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P., 1880.**

Fluid Extract 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)

Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.), on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water.

No. 31. BENZOIN COMPOUND.

(For making the Compound Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P.)

This preparation represents, in a concentrated form, the ingredients entering into the nostrum known as Turlington's Balsam, Jesuit's Drops, Wade's Balsam, etc., which is still popular in domestic practice, being used as a stimulant and expectorant in pectoral and chronic catarrhal troubles. It is also used locally as a styptic, and as an application to chapped or abraded surfaces, sore nipples, etc.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims (0.30—0.92 c. c.), on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water.

PREPARATION.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.) on a lump of sugar or in sweetened water.

No. 32. BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

The Root of Berberis Aquifolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (west of the Rocky Mountains).

COMMON NAMES.—Oregon Grape, Holly-Leaved Barberry, Mahonia.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Berberine.

This drug is one of the new California products, and is attracting considerable attention as a powerful tonic and alterative in syphilitic, scrofulous, cancerous and cutaneous affections. It is also useful in rheumatism, gout, etc.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Berberis Aquifolium.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Berberis Aquifolium.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Berberis Aquifolium.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Berberis Aquifolium.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 33. BETH ROOT.

The Root of Trillium Erectum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliacæ, Asparagineæ.

HABITAT.—United States (in moist situations).

COMMON NAMES.—Gromid Lily, Indian Balm, Cough Root, Birth Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid Principle, Resin, Tannin.

The medicinal virtues are those of an astringent, alterative and tonic. It is used mostly in domestic practice, where parturient effects are ranked among its properties.

Dose.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Beth Root

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Beth Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Beth Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 34. BITTER ROOT.

The Root of Apocynum Androsæmifolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Apocynaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Northward).

COMMON NAMES.—Dogsbane, Milkweed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Bitter Extractive.

Therapeutically, this root is possessed of emetic, laxative, tonic and alterative properties.

Dose.—10 to 60 minims (0.60—3.75 c. c.), according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bitter Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> — $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).	

Infusion of Bitter Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose.</i> — $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).	

No. 35. BITTER SWEET, U. S. P., 1880.

The Fresh Twigs or Stipules of Solanum Dulcamara.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Naturalized in North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Woody Nightshade, Fever Twig.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Solanine, Dulcamarin.

Its medicinal properties are feebly narcotic, with a peculiar action upon the skin and kidneys; it is also extensively used as an anaphrodisiac.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bitter Sweet.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Bitter Sweet.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Bitter Sweet.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Ointment of Bitter Sweet.

Fluid Extract 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)
 Fresh Lard 6 troy ounces (186. c. c.)

Evaporate to the consistence of thick syrup, and incorporate intimately with the lard. It is useful in cutaneous eruptions.

No. 36. BLACK ALDER.

The Bark of Prinos Verticillatus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aquifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Alder, Winter Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Extractive matter.

This drug is said to be tonic, alterative, and astringent. It is used both internally and externally as a resolvent in chronic cutaneous diseases, its use being confined largely to domestic practice.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Black Alder.**

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Black Alder.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30. to 60. c. c.).

No. 37. BLACK COHOSH, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Cimicifuga Racemosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Actææ.

HABITAT.—North America (westward to Kansas).

COMMON NAMES.—Black Snake Root, Rattle Root, Squaw Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—A resinous amorphous substance.

The medicinal properties are those of a mild tonic and sedative. It is extensively used in cases of cholera, epilepsy, whooping-cough and rheumatism.

Dose.—10 minims to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Cohosh, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	$2\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces (82.50 c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	$1\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces (37.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Black Cohosh.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Black Cohosh.

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Licorice	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 38. BLACK COHOSH COMPOUND.

A valuable therapeutical combination, consisting of Black Cohosh, Wild-Cherry Bark, Licorice Root and Blood Root; representing sedative, expectorant and anti-spasmodic effects. It is valuable in asthmatic and nervous coughs.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Black Cohosh Compound.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Glycerine	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Syrup	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)

Mix, and after standing twenty-four hours, strain.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 39. BLACKBERRY ROOT, U. S. P., 1880.*The Bark of the Root of Rubus Villosus.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Blackberry Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Tannin.

Medicinally, this may be classified as a tonic and powerful astringent. It is useful in all cases of chronic diarrhoea, dysentery and other bowel complaints of children.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Wine of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Port Wine 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Blackberry Brandy.

Ripe Blackberries 1 pint (480. c. c.)
Brandy 1 pint (480. c. c.)

Let them stand for three days and express through a flannel bag, then add:

White Sugar 1 pound (480. gms.)
Fluid Extract Blackberry Root . . . 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

A valuable domestic remedy for summer complaints, diarrhoea, etc.

Spiced Syrup of Blackberry Root.

Fluid Extract Blackberry Root	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Ginger	2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cinnamon	2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cloves	2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Simple Syrup	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Brandy	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.).

No. 40. BLACK HAW, U. S. P., 1880.

The Bark of the Root of Viburnum Prunifolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (South).

COMMON NAME.—Black Haw.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Viburnin, Valerianic Acid.

Medicinally, this is used as a nervine, astringent, uterine tonic and diuretic. It is said to be valuable in the nervousness of pregnancy, in preventing miscarriage, etc.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Haw.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Black Haw.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Black Haw.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 41. BLACK HELLEBORE.*The Root of Helleborus Niger.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Helleboreæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Christmas Rose.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Helleborin, Resin, Helleborein.

The medicinal properties place this in the class of emmenagogues. On account of its powerful hydragogue-cathartic effects, its administration must be carefully watched and judiciously guarded.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.

Fluid Extract	2	fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	12½	fluid ounces (375. c. c.)
Water	1½	fluid ounces (45. c. c.)

M. and filter *Dose.*—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Black Hellebore.

Fluid Extract	½	fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	1	pint (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Ointment of Black Hellebore.

Fluid Extract	2	fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
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Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

No. 42. BLACK WALNUT BARK.*The Bark of Juglans Nigra.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Juglandaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Black Walnut.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Extractive Matter, Tannin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are laxative and alterative, combined with astringency, and it is recommended in habitual constipation and dysentery.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Walnut.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Black Walnut.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 43. BLACK WILLOW BARK.

The Bark of Salix Nigra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Salicaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Willow, Pussy Willow.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Salicin.

The value of this drug in medicine is tonic and astringent. Recent medical literature asserts that it will cure sterility in the female by a specific action upon the reproductive organs.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Willow Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Black Willow Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 44. BLACK-WILLOW BUDS.*The Aments of Salix Nigra.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Silacaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Black-Willow Buds.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Salicine, Tannin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties of these buds rank as a tonic, anti-periodic, and astringent; it is, also, reputed to be valuable in cases of gangrene, used locally as well as taken internally. The infusion, when drunk freely, is said to be a powerful anaphrodisiac, suppressing the venereal desire and is highly recommended in spermatorrhœa.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black-Willow Buds.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Black-Willow Buds.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 45. BLOOD ROOT (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.*The Fresh Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Root, Puccoon Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resins, Sanguinarine,

(Contains not less than 1 per cent. of natural alkaloid—Sanguinarine.)

Therapeutically, this is an invaluable stimulant expectorant, with feeble narcotic properties. It is also an acrid emetic and should be cautiously prescribed.

Dose.—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Blood Root, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	2¼ fluid ounces (67.50 c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Blood Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.—¼ to ½ fluid ounce (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Blood Root (Acetic).

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Acetic Acid No. 8	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Vinegar of Blood Root.

Fluid Extract	1¾ fluid ounces (52.50 c. c.)
Dilute Acetic Acid	14¼ fluid ounces (427.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. Use externally for cutaneous diseases.

No. 46. BLUE COHOSH.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Caulophyllum Thalictroides.

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Southern part).

COMMON NAMES.—Squaw Root, Papoose Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

The medicinal virtue ascribed to this root is that of an emmenagogue, antispasmodic, and diuretic.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Blue Cohosh.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Blue Cohosh.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Blue Cohosh.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

No. 47. BLUE FLAG, U. S. P., 1880

The Fresh Rhizome of Iris Versicolor.

NATURAL ORDER.—Iridaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (swampy places).

COMMON NAMES.—Fleur-de-Lis, Flag Lily, Snake Lily.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Acrid resinous extractive.

Its medicinal virtues are said to be cholagogue and diuretic, with cathartic properties.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Blue Flag.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
 Water 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Blue Flag.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Blue Flag.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 48. BOLDO LEAVES.

The Leaves of Peumus Boldo.

NATURAL ORDER.—Monimiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Chili.

COMMON NAME.—Boldo Leaf.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Boldine, Volatile Oil, Resin.

This plant, coming from South America, is highly recommended as a general tonic in cases where a torpid condition of the various organs exists, more especially in cases of hepatic or splenic disease; it is also endorsed as a remedy in rheumatism, gout, and dyspepsia. In large doses, it will produce emesis.

Dose.—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—40 to 60 minims (2.50—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 3 fluid drachms (7.50—11.25 c. c.).

Wine of Boldo Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 49. BONESET, U. S. P., 1880.

The Tops and Leaves of Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Eupatoreæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Thorough Wort, Joe Pye.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Eupatorin, Volatile Oil, Resin.

The medicinal properties represent a tonic, diaphoretic and emetic. It will also be found to be a useful adjuvant to the usual tonic bitters for indigestion, etc.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Boneset.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Boneset.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Boneset.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 50. BROOM TOPS.

The Tops of Sarrothamnus Scoparius.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Western Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Broom Tops, Scotch Brooms.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Scoparin, Sparteine, Volatile Oil.

This drug is used almost exclusively as a valuable diuretic and cathartic in dropsical complaints.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Broom Tops.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Broom Tops.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Broom Tops.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 51. BRYONY.

The Root of Bryonia Alba and Bryonia Dioica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cucurbitaceæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—White Bryony.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bryonin (a bitter glucoside).

The medicinal properties of this drug are discutient,—relieving chronic inflammation,—emmenagogue, uterine tonic and diuretic, but more especially hydragogue-cathartic in dropsical cases.

Dose.—10 to 60 minims (0.60—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bryony, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ fluid ounces (41.25 c. c.)
 Alcohol 14 $\frac{5}{8}$ fluid ounces (438.75 c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Bryony.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Wine of Bryony.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

Ointment of Bryony.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Evaporate carefully over a water bath to a dense consistence, and incorporate with three troy ounces (93. gms.) of fresh lard.

No. 52. BUCHU (Short), U. S. P., 1880.*The Leaves of Barosma Betulina and Barosma Crenulata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Short Buchu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Rutin.

This article is well known as a stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic; given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, as irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate, and retention or incontinence of urine, also in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy. It will be observed, we make extracts from two varieties, viz: the short and the long leaf. The short leaf containing a much larger percentage of Volatile Oils, is to be preferred from a therapeutic standpoint. The long leaf variety, however, is somewhat richer in resin, imparting to the finished extract a bright green color. We would recommend the extract prepared from the short leaf when the full medicinal effects of the drug are desired.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Holland Gin	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 53. BUCHU (Long).

The Leaves of Barosma Serratifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Long Buchu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Rutin.

Medicinal properties are the same as short Buchu, but not quite so pronounced.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Holland Gin 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Buchu Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 54. BUCHU COMPOUND.

(Buchu, Juniper Berries, Uva Ursi, Cubebs.)

Therapeutically, this represents a combination unequalled for its peculiar properties as an aromatic, tonic, stimulant and diuretic, in hepatic and urinary troubles.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Buchu.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

Compound Infusion of Buchu.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Compound Syrup of Buchu.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 55. BUCHU AND JUNIPER BERRIES, WITH POTASSIUM ACETATE.

. Fluid Extract Buchu, 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Juniper Berries, 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Potassium Acetate, one ounce (437½ grs.—28.35 gms.)

This combination represents, medicinally, the stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic value of buchu and juniper berries, blended with the calmative and deobstruent effects of the alkaline salt, and may be used in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys—embracing retention or incontinence of urine, inflammation of the prostate gland, catarrh of the bladder, etc.—and whenever a specific tonic influence is required by these organs. It may also be used as a remedy in chronic rheumatism, through its diaphoretic action upon the skin.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.**Infusion of Buchu and Juniper Berries, with Potassium Acetate.**

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 56. BUCHU AND PAREIRA BRAVA.

(Equal parts of Buchu and Pareira Brava.)

This represents an aperient, tonic, diuretic and stimulant, and, like the the preceding extract, will be found to be unrivalled in points of medicinal virtue in cases of hepatic and urinary troubles.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 57. BUCK-BEAN.

The Leaves and Root of Menyanthes Trifoliata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Bog-Bean, Marsh Trefoil.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Menyanthin.

The medicinal properties of this drug combine its tonic properties with that of a cathartic, and when given too freely will cause emesis. It is also claimed to be antiscorbutic, hence its popularity in scrofula, rheumatism, jaundice and various cutaneous affections.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buck-Bean.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Buck-Bean.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Buck-Bean.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 58. BUCKTHORN BARK, U. S. P., 1880.

The Bark of Rhamnus Frangula. Collected from the young trunk and moderate sized branches and kept at least one year before being considered suitable for manufacturing purposes.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rhamnaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Buckthorn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Frangulin, Frangulic Acid, Resin, Bitter laxative extractive.

Therapeutically, this drug represents the combined medicinal virtues of a diuretic and hydragogue-cathartic, though in a milder degree than the berries, and it may be used in all similar cases. It is said to be divested of irritating properties.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buckthorn Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Buckthorn Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Buckthorn Bark.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn Bark 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Cassia 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 59. BUCKTHORN BERRIES.

The Berries of Rhamnus Catharticus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rhamnaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern Asia, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Buckthorn Berries.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Rhamno-cathartin, Rhamnin.

The medicinal virtues are those of an anthelmintic, diuretic and hydragogue-cathartic. It has acquired, for the latter effect, quite a reputation in domestic practice.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Buckthorn Berries.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Buckthorn Berries.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Buckthorn Berries.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn Berries . . 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cassia 4 fluid drachms (15. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Caraway 4 fluid drachms (15. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Aniseed 4 fluid drachms (15. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—As a cathartic, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 60. BUGLE WEED.

The Herb of Lycopus Virginicus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Satureicæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Paul's Betony, Green Archangel, Water Horehound.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties are tonic, astringent and feebly narcotic. It is said to be useful in pulmonary complaints and in arresting hemorrhages.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bugle Weed.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Bugle Weed.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).	

Syrup of Bugle Weed.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 61. BURDOCK ROOT.*The Root of Lappa Officinalis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cynareæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Naturalized in North America.

COMMON NAME.—Burdock.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues are alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic and aperient. It is highly recommended in scrofulous, syphilitic, and nephritic affections.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Burdock Root.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Burdock Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.)	

Syrup of Burdock Root.

Fluid Extract Burdock 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Sassafras $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup $12\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces (375. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

No. 62. BURDOCK SEED.

The Fruit of Lappa Officinalis, or Arctium Lappa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cynareæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Naturalized in North America.

COMMON NAME.—Burdock Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter resinous extractive, Fixed Oil.

Therapeutically, this drug is highly recommended as a valuable diuretic, diaphoretic and alterative; also as a tonic and stomachic. It is especially endorsed in all chronic skin troubles, such as psoriasis, prurigo and acne. As a stomachic, it imparts tone to the digestive and assimilative functions.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Burdock Seed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 63. BUTTERNUT BARK.

The Inner Bark of the Root of Juglans Cinerea.

NATURAL ORDER.—Juglandaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—White Walnut, Oil Nut.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Nucin, Tannin.

The medicinal properties are mildly cathartic, without debilitating or irritating the alimentary canal; hence, it is an invaluable agent in habitual constipation and dysentery, and is, also, highly recommended in dropsical complaints.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Butternut Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

Infusion of Butternut Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.)

Syrup of Butternut Bark.

Fluid Extract Butternut 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Cassia 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.)

No. 64. CALABAR BEAN (Assayed).

The Dried Seed of Physostigma Venenosum.

(Contains not less than 0.15 per cent. of Natural Alkaloids.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Tropical Western Africa, Old Calabar.

COMMON NAME.—Ordeal Bean of Calabar.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Physostigmine, Eserine, Calabarine.

The therapeutical effects of this preparation have not been fully determined, but they seem to concern the spinal marrow, and the drug has been prescribed in tetanus and in cases of strychnia poisoning. The principal use is as a local application in contracting the pupils of the eyes, and a very reliable extract for that purpose may be made by evaporating a small portion of the fluid extract to the consistence of honey, and applying with a camel's-hair pencil. There is no recognizable antidote to the poisoning by Calabar bean; one indispensable condition is an evacuation of the poison; for when used as an ordeal among the Calabar negroes, those who vomit speedily recover; as to other measures, they must be upon general principles, according to the symptoms presenting.

Dose.—1 to 3 minims (0.06—0.18 c. c.); it should be given cautiously.

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Calabar Bean, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 13½ fluid ounces (41.25 c. c.)
 Alcohol 14½ fluid ounces (438.75 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.), cautiously administered.

No. 65. CALAMUS, U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Acorus Calamus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Sweet Flag.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Acorin.

This drug is used as a stimulant, carminative and aromatic, in cases of enfeebled digestion, flatulence and colic. It is also used as a corrigent to bitter medicines, serving to correct their nauseating and griping tendencies.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Calamus.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Calamus.

Fluid Extract ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—½ to 2 fluid ounces (15.—60. c. c.).

No. 66. CANADA SNAKE-ROOT.

The Root of Asarum Canadense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aristolochiaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Wild Ginger.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Asarine.

Medicinally, this is aromatic, stimulant and tonic, possessing, also, diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and well calculated to serve as an adjuvant to bitter infusions, or mask the taste of other nauseous remedies.

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Canada Snake-Root.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Canada Snake-Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Canada Snake-Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

CANNABIS INDICA (see Indian-Hemp, Foreign).**No. 67. CANELLA BARK.**

The Bark of Canella Alba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Canellaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—White Canella.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties are tonic, stimulant and aromatic. It is valuable as a remedy in cases of extreme prostration following severe sickness, improving the appetite and imparting a sense of warmth to the stomach, whilst serving as a corrective of flatulence, colic, nausea, etc.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Canella.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 68. CANTHARIDES.

The Beetle, Cantharis Vesicatoria, or Lytta Vesicatoria, dried.

CLASS.—Insecta.

ORDER.—Coleoptera.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Spanish Fly.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Cantharidin (from 0.4 to 0.6 per cent.).

The effects of this article, when used internally, are those of a powerful stimulant having a special tendency to the genital and urinary organs. It must, however, be used cautiously, and the effects closely watched by the attending physician, as it is cumulative in its action and might produce strangury. The Fluid Extract should be kept tightly corked, to prevent evaporation of the ethereal solvent which is essential to hold in permanent solution the valuable constituents of the drug.

Antidotes.—In case of poisoning by Cantharides, use emetics or stomach pump, followed by castor oil and opium, and emollient drinks.

Dose.—1 to 2 minims (0.06—0.12 c. c.) in mucilage or olive oil.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cantharides, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	5 fluid drachms (18.75 c. c.)
Alcohol	15¾ fluid ounces (461.25 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—3 to 10 minims (0.18—0.60 c. c.).

Liniment of Cantharides.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Spirits of Turpentine	7 fluid ounces (210. c. c.)

M. Use externally as a rubefacient or as an epispastic, by saturating a piece of flax lint and covering over with a piece of oiled silk.

Blistering Liquid.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Saturate a piece of flax lint, apply to the part and cover with a piece of oiled silk, watching the effects closely. It would be well to moisten the parts with acetic acid or vinegar before making the application.

No. 69. CARAWAY SEED.*The Seeds or Fruit of Carum Carvi.***NATURAL ORDER.**—Umbelliferae, Orthospermæ.**HABITAT.**—Central and Western Asia.**COMMON NAME.**—Caraway Seed.**ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.**—Five to seven per cent. Volatile Oil, Resin.

Therapeutically, these half-fruits are used as a stomachic or carminative in cases of flatulent colic, etc., but more frequently as a corrective to prevent griping or nausea from other medicines.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Caraway Seed.**

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Caraway Seed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—Adults $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). For infants, in cases of colic, from 10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.) in hot water, forming caraway tea.

No. 70. CARDAMOM COMPOUND.

(Cardamom Seeds, Caraway Seeds, Cassia and Cochineal.)

Medicinally, this is used as a carminative to correct nausea, relieve flatulence, and as an adjuvant to overcome the griping effects of purgative medicines, or to prevent the sickness consequent upon the administration of the more nauseous bitters, thereby enabling the stomach to retain them.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Compound Tincture of Cardamom, U. S. P., 1880.**

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Honey 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Alcohol 11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
 Water 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Compound Syrup of Cardamom.

Fluid Extract	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Alcohol	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 71. CARDAMOM SEEDS.

The Seeds or Fruit of Eleltaria Cardamomum..

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—Malabar, India.

COMMON NAME.—Cardamom Seeds.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Four to five per cent. Volatile Oil.

Medicinally, this is highly recommended as a stimulant aromatic, forming a valuable addition to tonic or purgative medicines, correcting their nauseating or griping properties.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cardamom Seeds, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	2½ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)
Alcohol	13½ fluid ounces (405. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Cardamom Seeds.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. Dose.—3 to 6 fluid drachms (11.25—22.50 c. c.).

No. 72. CASCARA SAGRADA.

The Bark of Rhamnus Purshiana.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rhamnaceæ.

HABITAT.—Rocky Mountains, Pacific Coast.

COMMON NAME.—Chittem Bark, Sacred Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Yellow principles, Three Resins, (Red, Yellow and Brown).

This bark has come into vogue as a remedy for habitual constipation and other allied affections of the bowels, imparting tone and vigor to the intestines and stomach, and thus enabling these organs to properly perform their functions. We exercise

the most scrupulous care in selecting, gathering and curing this important drug, exposing the same to a dry atmosphere for a period of not less than two years before we consider it suitable for manufacturing purposes. This treatment is essential to modify those griping properties which characterize the immature bark.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces	(120. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cassia	2 fluid drachms	(7.50 c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces	(360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces	(450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract Cascara	2 fluid ounces	(60. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cassia	2 fluid drachms	(7.50 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Orange Peel (sweet)	2 fluid drachms	(7.50 c. c.)
Alcohol	$1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces	(45. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces	(360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 6 fluid drachms (7.50—22.50 c. c.).

No. 73. CASCARA SAGRADA (MODIFIED).

(Commercially known as "Non-Bitter or Tasteless Cascara.")

This well-known and valuable remedy has acquired a reputation as a tonic, laxative and cathartic, and is said to be a specific in cases of habitual constipation. We use a very choice and selected bark from the Pacific Slope, gathered and cured for our special use. We prepare the regular Fluid Extract of Cascara, which we more especially endorse as being a better representative of the true medicinal value of the drug, but as our patrons have desired the so-called "Tasteless Cascara," we have devised a formula,—peculiarly our own, and have styled it

"THE MODIFIED CASCARA SAGRADA,"

retaining all the valuable constituents of the drug in a modified form, rendered more palatable and less bitter than the original formula.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.), to be governed by the constitutional idiosyncrasies of the patient.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Modified Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Modified Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 6 fluid drachms (7.50—22.50 c. c.).

No. 74. CASCARILLA BARK.

The Bark of Croton Eleuteria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Bahama Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Cascarilla Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Cascarillin, Resin.

The medicinal properties are those of a stimulant, tonic and aromatic, serving as a valuable corrective when added to the more powerful and nauseous bitters.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cascarilla Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Cascarilla Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Cascarilla Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 75. CASSIA.*The Bark of Cinnamomum Aromaticum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Iauraceæ.

HABITAT.—China.

COMMON NAMES.—Cassia, Chinese Cinnamon.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin.

This drug, known in commerce as "Chinese Cinnamon," is used as a stimulant and astringent in cases of enfeebled digestion accompanied with diarrhœa, but is more frequently used as an adjuvant to the nauseous bitters, serving to mask their unpleasant taste, and thereby preventing nausea, flatulence, etc.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cassia, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	21 fluid ounces (630. c. c.)
Water	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 76. CASTOR-OIL LEAVES.*The Leaves of Ricinus Communis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—East and West Indies, United States (West).

COMMON NAMES.—Castor-Oil Leaves, Palma Christi.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—No analysis.

The medicinal use of these leaves is almost solely as a galactagogue for promoting the secretion of milk. They may be used with good results, both internally and as an external application. They are also laxative in their effects, which is often an advantage.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Castor-Oil Leaves.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Castor-Oil Leaves.

Fluid Extract 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Hot Water 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)

M. An admirable mode of applying this thoroughly reliable preparation to the breasts of nursing women, for promoting the secretion of milk, is by saturating a piece of lint, cut circular, and covering with oiled silk, or with a small linen towel or napkin.

The dose for internal use is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.), and this will be found to be a valuable auxiliary to the outward application.

Syrup of Castor-Oil Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.). This will be found to be a desirable laxative for infants or children.

No. 77. CASTOR-OIL BEANS.

The Bean of Ricinus Communis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—East and West Indies, United States (West).

COMMON NAME.—Castor-Oil Beans.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Fixed Oil (forty to fifty per cent.), Ricinin.

Therapeutically, this preparation should only be used externally, and is recommended to be applied to the breasts of nursing or lying-in women, to promote the secretion of milk. Internally, it should be given with great caution, in doses of 5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.), to be repeated until the desired effect is produced, as it will sometimes act violently.

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Castor-Oil Beans (Perfumed).

Fluid Extract Castor-Oil Beans 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)
Oil Bergamot 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Oil Lavender 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Essence Jasmine 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)

M. and filter. This will be found to be an admirable dressing for the hair.

No. 78. CATECHU.*Extract from the Wood of Acacia Catechu.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Mimosææ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, India.

COMMON NAMES.—Cutch, Terra-Japonica, Catechu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Catechin, Catechutannic Acid (fifty per cent).

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] represents one-half troy ounce [15.5 gms.] of the drug.)

This well-known drug is extensively used in all cases where a purely astringent effect is wanted, and is valuable in diarrhoea, either local or chronic, in checking uterine hemorrhage, and in leucorrhœa, for arresting epistaxis when applied to the nostrils, and for hardening spongy or bleeding gums. It is useful in overcoming the flaccidity of the throat and larynx, correcting the hoarseness and irritation peculiar to this condition of those organs.

Dose.—5 to 30 minims (0.30—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Catechu Compound, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract Catechu	4 fluid ounces	(120. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cassia	10½ fluid drachms	(39.40 c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	10¾ fluid ounces	(322.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—½ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).**Compound Infusion of Catechu.**

Fluid Extract Catechu	½ fluid ounce	(15. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cassia	1 fluid drachm	(3.75 c. c.)
Hot Water	1 pint	(480. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 3 fluid ounces (30.—90. c. c.).**No. 79. CATNEP.***The Herb of Nepeta Cataria.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiataæ, Nepetææ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States (naturalized).

COMMON NAMES.—Catmint, Catnip.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Bitter extractive,

The medicinal properties are tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic and carminative. It is not often used in general practice, but is a favorite domestic remedy in cases of amenorrhœa and hysteria in females, and in the flatulent colic of infants.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Catnep.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Catnep.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Catnep.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.), in a little warm water, to make, expeditiously, the well-known catnep tea, for cases of colic in infants.

No. 80. CAYENNE.

The Fruit of Capsicum Fastigiatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—South America, East Indies.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Pepper, Bird Pepper, African Pepper.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Capsaicin, Resin, Volatile alkaloid.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug are those of a powerful stimulant, both internally and externally. It is especially useful in cases of enfeebled stomach, attended with flatulence or want of tone, and in cases of debility following delirium tremens, or in chronic drunkenness. Externally, it is an excellent rubefacient or even vesicant, unattended with any danger of strangury, and producing only transient irritation. It is also useful as a gargle, in combination with salt and vinegar, for sore throat, ordinary or malignant.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cayenne Pepper, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 5 fluid drachms (18.75 c. c.)
 Alcohol 15¾ fluid ounces (461.25 c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

Infusion of Cayenne Pepper.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.). May be used as a gargle.

Liniment of Cayenne Pepper.

The fluid extract may be used, where a powerful rubefacient or vesicant effect is desired, by saturating a piece of flax lint, applying to the part, and covering with oiled silk. In cases of rheumatism, or where a continued local irritant is wanted, the following will be found useful:

Fluid Extract Cayenne 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Tincture Camphor 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Oil of Sassafras 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Soap Liniment 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)

M. and filter. For external use only.

Plaster of Cayenne Pepper.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft extract, and incorporate intimately with resin plaster, eight troy ounces (248. gms.).

No. 81. CEDRON SEEDS.

The Seeds of Simaba Cedron.

NATURAL ORDER.—Simarubaceæ.

HABITAT.—South America, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Cedron Seeds.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Cedrin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be tonic and antiperiodic. It is useful in intermittent fever and dyspepsia, and is closely allied in therapeutics to quassia, belonging to the same natural order. In Central America, it is used as a specific for the cure of the bites of poisonous serpents.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims (0.30 to 1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Cedron Seeds.**

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Vinegar of Cedron Seeds.

Fluid Extract 10 fluid drachms (37.50 c. c.)
 Distilled Vinegar 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 82. CELERY SEED.

The Fruit of Apium Graveolens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Celery Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

These fruits have recently come into notice as a nervine stimulant, especially adapted to cases of extreme prostration, or loss of vitality, due to over excitement of the mind and body.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Celery.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.)

Infusion of Celery.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 1 pint (480. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 83. CHAMOMILE (English or Roman).

The Dried Double Florets of Anthemis Nobilis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Western Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Roman or English Chamomile.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Anthemic Acid

Therapeutically, this is used as a diaphoretic or mild tonic, in cases of enfeebled digestion, or in that languid condition of the system so often consequent upon acute disease.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Chamomile Flowers.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Chamomile Flowers.

Fluid Extract	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—4 to 8 fluid drachms (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Chamomile Flowers.

Fluid Extract Chamomile	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cardamom	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 84. CHAMOMILE (German).

The Flower-Heads of Matricaria Chamomilla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Asia, Germany.

COMMON NAME.—German Chamomile.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Anthemide Acid, Anthemidin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic and carminative. In its general therapeutical effects, it is similar to the Roman Chamomile.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of German Chamomile.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of German Chamomile.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 85. CHERRY BARK (WILD), U. S. P., 1880.

The Bark of Cerasus Serotina.

(Prepared from the young Bark collected in the Autumn.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Amygdaleæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Wild-Cherry Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Amygdalin, Emulsin, Bitter glucoside principle, Tannin, Gallic Acid.

Medicinally, this is one of our most valuable expectorants, tonics and sedatives; calming nervous excitability, controlling the action of the heart, relieving cough, etc. The sedative properties of this drug are due to the presence of Hydrocyanic Acid which is developed upon treatment with water. We desire to direct especial attention to the beauty and elegance of our Fluid Extract—possessing unimpaired the full therapeutic properties of the bark. It is especially designed for the extemporaneous preparation of the U. S. P. syrup. Will combine at once with syrup, forming a perfectly clear and bright preparation.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Water 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

Syrup of Wild-Cherry Bark, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup $13\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces (405. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

In the extemporaneous preparation of this syrup it is essential to use a simple syrup, prepared from the highest grade of granulated sugar and of saturated density (fourteen pounds sugar to one gallon of water). If the syrup is but partially saturated however, precipitation is very apt to ensue.

Infusion of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Cold Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Wine of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—4 to 8 fluid drachms (15. to 30. c. c.).

No. 86. CHERRY BARK COMPOUND.

(Wild-Cherry Bark, Blood Root, Ipecac and Opium.)

This is a valuable combination, representing in proper proportions, the full medicinal virtue of each ingredient, forming an elegant expectorant, sedative and tonic, which is very useful in pectoral affections.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Compound Syrup of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 87. CHESTNUT LEAVES, U. S. P., 1880.

The Leaves of Castanea Vesca.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cupuliferae.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Chestnut Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Mucilaginous extractive.

This drug has become very popular of late years as a remedy for whooping-cough, and judging from the published reports, it is certainly worthy the attention of the medical profession.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Chestnut Leaves.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Chestnut Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Chestnut Leaves.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 88. CHICORY.

The Root of Cichorium Intybus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cichoreæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Succory, Wild Succory, Chickory.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bitter extractive.

This drug, therapeutically, may be ranked with dandelion as a diuretic, laxative and cholagogue; stimulating the functions of the liver, promoting digestion and relieving engorgements of the spleen.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Chicory.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 89. CHIRETTA, U. S. P., 1880.

The Entire plant, dried, Ophelia Chirata (Annual) collected in Northern India when the fruit begins to form.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern India.

COMMON NAME.—Chiretta.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Ophelic Acid, Chiratin.

The medicinal properties are similar to those of gentian root, but it is more bitter and nauseous. Of late, it has been exclusively used as a cholagogue in derangements of the liver.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Chiretta, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14½ fluid ounces (435. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Chiretta.

Fluid Extract ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Chiretta.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 90. CINCHONA AROMATIC.

(Cinchona Calisaya, Calamus, Ginger, and Cardamom Seeds.)

This combination will be found to represent the valuable medicinal properties of Cinchona Calisaya in their natural condition, unimpaired by heat, and, when united with such valuable adjuvants as above, forms one of the best tonic and anti-malarial remedies extant.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Aromatic Tincture of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Aromatic Syrup of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Aromatic Elixir of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Brandy 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Orange Syrup 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Aromatic Wine of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 91. CINCHONA, PALE (Assayed).

The Bark of Cinchona Officinalis.

(Contains not less than 3 per cent. total Alkaloids.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Cinchoneæ.

HABITAT.—South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Pale Cinchona, Loxa Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cinchonine, Cinchonidine, Quinine, Quinidine.

This variety of Cinchona Bark more particularly represents the weaker alkaloid (cinchonine), and is sometimes preferred as a general tonic in intermittent cases. Although the weakest variety of these valuable barks in medicinal properties, it is not without its advocates in the profession.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Elixir Vitriol 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Cold Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Pale Cinchona.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 92. CINCHONA, PALE.

(DETANNATED.)

This preparation represents the full alkaloidal value of the Loxa Bark, deprived of its Cincho-tannic acid by means of ferric-hydrate; and the various salts or solutions of iron may be added without precipitation or darkening of the resulting preparation, when made from this fluid extract.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 93. CINCHONA, YELLOW, U. S. P., 1880 (Assayed).*The Bark of Cinchona Calisaya.*

(Conforms to the Alkaloidal standard adopted by the U. S. P., 1880, viz:
 not less than 3 per cent. of total alkaloids, of which at least
 2 per cent. is Quinine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Cinchoneæ.

HABITAT.—South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Yellow Cinchona, Calisaya Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Quinine, Quinidine, Cinchonine, Cinchon-
 idine.

This variety of Peruvian Bark contains more Quinine than any of the other varieties, and this extract faithfully represents true Calisaya Bark, with its valuable alkaloids in their natural condition (as kinates), uninjured by heat, and held in solution by means of inodorous glycerine. Its medicinal properties are too widely known to require description here, and can scarcely be over-estimated, while as a tonic and febrifuge in intermittent cases, it has no equal, and we need not urge the importance of physicians using the most reliable and concentrated form for its administration.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Calisaya Bark, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Calisaya Bark.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Elixir Vitriol	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Cold Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Calisaya Bark.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Calisaya Bark.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 94. CINCHONA, YELLOW.

(DETANNATED.)

This preparation represents the full alkaloidal value of the Yellow or Calisaya Bark, deprived of its Cincho-tannic Acid by means of ferric-hydrate, and may be used in combination with any of the iron preparations without any precipitation or darkening of the resulting product, when made from this fluid extract.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

No. 95. CINCHONA, RED (Assayed).

The Bark of Cinchona Succirubra.

(Conforms to the Alkaloidal standard adopted by the U. S. P., 1880, viz: not less than 3 per cent. of total alkaloid of which at least 2 per cent. is Quinine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Cinchoneæ.

HABITAT.—South America.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Cinchona, Red Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Quinine, Quinidine, Cinchonine, Cinchonidine.

This valuable variety of Peruvian Bark contains a full medicinal quantity of both alkaloids (Quinine and Cinchonine), and

will be found to rival its congeners in activity. The bark is carefully selected and assayed, and our mode of preparation enables physicians to obtain the full therapeutical effects.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Elixir Vitriol	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Cold Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Red Cinchona.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 96. CINCHONA, RED.

(DETANNATED).

This preparation represents the full alkaloidal value of the Red Cinchona Bark, deprived of its Cincho-tannic acid by means of ferric-hydrate, and may be used in combination with any of the iron salts or their solutions without precipitation or darkening of the resulting products, when made from this fluid extract.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

No. 97. CINCHONA COMPOUND.

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark, commonly called "Huxham's Tincture.")

This preparation represents the above combination in a concentrated form, and physicians who desire to avoid giving alcoholic stimulants will find this extract to answer their purpose admirably, at the same time affording the full tonic, stimulant and febrifuge effect.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona, U. S. P., 1880.

(HUXHAM'S TINCTURE.)

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Compound Infusion of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Elixir Vitriol	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Cold Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Compound Syrup of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Compound Wine of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 98. CINCHONA COMPOUND.

(DETANNATED).

This preparation represents in combination the ingredients of Compound Tincture of Cinchona, known as "Huxham's Tincture," deprived of their peculiar tannin by means of

ferric-hydrate, and may be used in combination with any of the salts of iron or their solutions, without precipitation or darkening of the resulting preparations, when made with this fluid extract.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

No. 99. CLEAVERS.

The Herb of Galium Aparine.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Stellatæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States (naturalized).

COMMON NAMES.—Goose Grass, Bed Straw, Catchweed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Acidulous extractive.

The medicinal properties are those of an aperient, diuretic and antiscorbutic. It has acquired considerable reputation as a domestic remedy in cutaneous diseases, and latterly in diseases of the bladder and kidneys.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cleavers.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Cleavers.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Cleavers.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 100. CLOVER TOPS.

The Flower-heads of Trifolium Pratense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fabaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Clover, Clover Hay.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive Volatile Oil,

Medicinally, this is a diaphoretic, and of late years has come into general use as a remedy for whooping-cough.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Clover Tops.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Clover Tops.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 101. CLOVES.

The unexpanded Flower-buds of Eugenia Caryophyllata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myrtaceæ.

HABITAT.—Molucca Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Cloves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (eighteen per cent.), Resin, Caryophyllin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a general stimulant, relieving colic, nausea and flatulence, thereby aiding digestion. It is also valuable as an addition, to aromatize bitter medicines.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cloves.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Cloves.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounce (7.50 c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15.—60. c. c.).

No. 102. COCA LEAVES (Assayed).*The Leaves of Erythroxylon Coca.*

(Contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of natural alkaloids, principally Crude Cocaine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Erythroxylaceæ.

HABITAT.—Peru, Bolivia.

COMMON NAME.—Coca Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cocaine, Hygrine.

Therapeutically, this is a nervous excitant,—its effects resembling those of tea and coffee,—imparting to the system, under extreme physical exertion and fatigue, a vigor and buoyancy that is surprising. The natives of Peru are said to live for days by chewing Coca Leaves, mixed with lime. The inhalation of Nitrite of Amyl is recommended to counteract those distressing symptoms which characterize the excessive use of the drug or its preparations.

Dose.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Coca Leaves.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 6 fluid drachms (7.50—22.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Coca Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Lime Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Cold Water	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Coca Leaves.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Lime Water	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

COCCULUS INDICUS (see Fish-Berries).

No. 103. COFFEE.

The Seeds of Caffea Arabica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Caffææ.

HABITAT.—Southern Arabia, Tropical Africa. Cultivated in Java, Mocha, and other tropical countries.

COMMON NAME.—Coffee.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Caffeine.

Medicinally, Coffee is used as a cerebral stimulant, overcoming the lethargic condition following the use of alcohol or opium, and after any great mental excitement, severe study, or any cause whatever which produces mental or nervous exhaustion.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Coffee.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.) *ad libitum*.

Syrup of Coffee.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 104. COLCHICUM ROOT (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.

The Corm of Colchicum Autumnale, collected about the end of June or early in July.

(Contains not less than 0.5 per cent. of natural alkaloid, Crude Colchicine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Melanthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Meadow Saffron.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Colchicine.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug are narcotic, sedative and diaphoretic. In large doses, it is purgative and emetic. Its principal use is in gout and rheumatism, and in the former complaint it stands unrivalled. It may also be used combined with other purgatives in cases of imperfect action of the liver.

Antidotes.—In case of poisoning by Colchicum, emetics, followed by demulcent drinks, and, if coma be present, brandy, ammonia, coffee and other powerful stimulants may be given—or Hypodermic injection of one-half grain of Morphine.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Colchicum Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.).

Wine of Colchicum Root, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	6½ fluid ounces (195. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	9½ fluid ounces (285. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—15 to 20 minims (0.92—1.25 c. c.).

Vinegar of Colchicum Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Dilute Acetic Acid	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

No. 105. COLCHICUM SEEDS (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.

The Seeds, carefully dried, of Colchicum Autumnale, gathered about the end of July or beginning of August.

(Contains not less than 0.5 percent. of natural alkaloid, Crude Colchicine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Melanthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Meadow Saffron.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Colchicine, Colchicem.

The Colchicum Seeds are not so rich in medicinal properties as the root, but are generally regarded as a safer mode of administration. In cases of gout, rheumatism and dropsical diseases, this extract is invaluable.

Antidotes.—In case of poisoning by Colchicum, emetics, followed by demulcent drinks, and, if coma be present, brandy, ammonia, coffee and other powerful, stimulants may be given—or Hypodermic injection of one-half grain of Morphine.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Colchicum Seeds.

Fluid Extract	2½ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	13½ fluid ounces (405. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

Wine of Colchicum Seeds, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2½ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 13½ fluid ounces (405. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

No. 106. COLOCYNTH.

The Fruit of Citrullus Colocynthis, deprived of Seeds.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cucurbitaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Africa, Greece, Spain.

COMMON NAMES.—Bitter Apple, Bitter Cucumber.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Colocynthin.

Medicinally, this is one of the most powerful drastic-hydrogogue-cathartics we have, and should be used with great caution. On account of this effect, it is used in dropsical affections, but always combined with other and milder cathartics.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Colocynth.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 Water 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

No. 107. COLOCYNTH COMPOUND.

Representing the Official Compound Extract of Colocynth.

(Colocynth, Cardamom, Socotrine Aloes, Resin Scammony, Powdered Soap.)

This extract, by skillful and accurate combination, faithfully represents the solid extract, and it will be found as effective, being an energetic and safe cathartic. It is mainly employed in congestion of the liver or portal circulation, and in obstinate constipation.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.), according to the effect desired.

No. 108. COLTSFOOT.*The Herb of Tussilago Farfara.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Eupatoriææ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States (naturalized).

COMMON NAME.—Coltsfoot.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter extractive.

This well-known domestic remedy is said to be expectorant and demulcent, and is highly recommended in pulmonary affections, and as a tonic and alterative in scrofulous troubles.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Coltsfoot.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Infusion of Coltsfoot.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 109. COLUMBO, U. S. P., 1880.*The Root of Jateorrhiza Calumba.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Colombo.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Columbin, Berberine, Columbic Acid.

The medicinal properties are those of a mild tonic, without astringency. It is invaluable in cases of dyspepsia or debility succeeding diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Colombo, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 14½ fluid ounces (435. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Columbo.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M., and when cold, filter.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Columbo.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Columbo.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 110. COMFREY.

The Root of Symphytum Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Boraginaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Gum Plant, Healing Herb.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Asparagin.

Medicinally, this root is a demulcent and tonic-expectorant, and is much employed in domestic cough-remedies for chronic catarrh, consumption and other pectoral affections.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Comfrey.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 111. CONDURANGO.

The Bark of Gonolobus Condurango.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—Ecuador.

COMMON NAME.—Condurango Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Resin, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties ascribed to this drug as a specific in cancerous diseases has been shown by recent medical authorities to have no foundation. It is, however, a valuable alterative, diaphoretic and antiscorbutic in chronic syphilitic and rheumatic cases.

Dose.—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Condurango Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Condurango Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 112. CONIUM LEAVES (Assayed).

The select Leaves of Conium Maculatum, gathered in June, when the fruit begins to form.

(Contains not less than 0.6 per cent. of natural alkaloid, Crude Conine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ Campylospermæ.

HABITAT.—Asia and Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Hemlock Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Conine.

Therapeutically, this is anodyne and antispasmodic, a powerful narcotic-sedative, and is equally reliable as the juice or solid extract. It allays the cough in bronchitic affections, pertussis and phthisis; it has also been recommended in chorea.

Antidote.—In case of poisoning by Hemlock, emetics, followed by stimulants internal and external, and artificial respiration, long continued, may be employed.

Dose.—3 to 10 minims (0.18—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—15 to 20 minims (0.92—1.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Ointment of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
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Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and intimately incorporate with fresh lard, four troy ounces (124. gms.).

Cataplasms or Poultices of Conium Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix with flaxseed-, rye-, Indian- or oat-meal, or ground elm bark, to the proper consistence.

No. 113. CONIUM SEED (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.

The Fruit of Conium Maculatum, gathered when fully developed but while still green, about July, and carefully dried.

(Contains not less than 0.6 per cent. of natural alkaloid, Crude Conine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Campylospermae.

HABITAT.—Europe and Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Hemlock Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Conine, Methylconine, Conydrine.

The medicinal properties of this article are those of a powerful narcotic-sedative, differing from those of the extract of the leaves only in being much stronger. It may be used in all similar cases, by reducing the size of the dose.

Antidote.—In case of poisoning by Hemlock, emetics, followed by stimulants internal and external, and artificial respiration, long continued, may be employed.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Conium Seed, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2½ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 3½ fluid ounces (105. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

Ointment of Conium Seed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate carefully over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate intimately with fresh lard, four troy ounces (124. gms.).

Cataplasms or Poultices of Conium Seed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix with flaxseed-, rye-, Indian or oat-meal, or ground elm bark, to the proper consistence.

No. 114. CORIANDER SEED.

The Seeds of Coriandrum Sativum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Cælospermæ.

HABITAT.—Central Asia, Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Coriander Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

Medicinally, these seeds will be found to be an invaluable aromatic stimulant, and an excellent addition to the more powerful bitters, correcting their nauseous properties.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Coriander Seed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Syrup of Coriander Seed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.). When mixed with a little hot water, this will be found to be an excellent remedy for colic in infants.

No. 115. CORN ERGOT.

A Fungous Growth on Ustilago Maidis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fungi, *Æcidium*mycetes.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Corn Smut, Ergot of Corn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Secalin, Sclerotic Acid.

At present, this drug is used and tested as a valuable substitute for the ergot of rye. We can only speak of its virtues from published statements from well-known and authoritative sources. The effects upon the uterus seem to be regular or natural, allowing intervals between the pains of labor, thereby relieving the mother of a great deal of suffering, and involving less danger to the child. It is also used in cases of amenorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, passive hemorrhages, etc., with marked benefit in many cases. It has been employed in eczema, psoriasis, and other cutaneous affections.

Dose.—10 minims to 1 fluid drachm (0.60—3.75 c. c.), according to effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Corn Ergot.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Corn Ergot.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).	

Wine of Corn Ergot.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose</i> .—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).	

No. 116. CORN SILK.*The Stigmata of Zea Mays.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Corn Silk.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Maizenic Acid.

Fluid Extract Corn Silk, prepared from the green silk, has recently achieved some prominence with the profession, as an invaluable anti-nephritic remedy, especially in chronic cases. The flattering results attending its administration in dropsical affections, certainly contribute much to its well-merited reputation. Its diuretic properties are also well established and it is now recognized as an invaluable remedy in the treatment of uric and phosphatic gravel. It is of importance in the preparation of this fluid extract that all dried silk be rejected, as the value of the drug resides in maizenic acid, the therapeutic properties of which are very much impaired through the process of drying.

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Corn Silk.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid ounces (60.—120. c. c.).	

Syrup of Corn Silk.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 8 fluid drachms (7.50—30. c. c.).

No. 117. COTO BARK.

Origin is undetermined.

NATURAL ORDER.—Supposed to be Lauraceæ or Terebinthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Bolivia.

COMMON NAME.—Coto.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cotoin, Paracotoin, Leucotin.

By recent writers, this drug is said to be useful in the cure of diarrhœa in its various stages. It may be employed, also, in dysentery, cholera-morbus, colic, etc. It has the advantage of being free from any toxic properties, its use not being followed by the gastric disturbances that are apt to succeed the administration of opium, camphor, lead, etc.

Dose.—2 to 10 minims (0.12—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Coto Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Coto Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Coto Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 118. COTTON-ROOT BARK, U. S. P., 1880.*The Bark of the Root of Gossypium Herbaceum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Malvaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Africa, United States (south, cultivated).

COMMON NAME.—Cotton-Root Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Yellow Resin, Red Acid Resin.

This article, as an emmenagogue and stimulant of uterine contraction, was first used extensively among the negroes of the South, and has gradually gained favor, of late, among the medical profession.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cotton-Root Bark.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Cotton-Root Bark.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Cotton-Root Bark.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 119. CRAMP BARK.*The Bark of Viburnum Opulus.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—High Cranberry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Viburnin, Valerianic Acid, Resin.

Medicinally, this is said to be powerfully antispasmodic, relieving cramps and spasms. It has been frequently employed with success in puerperal convulsions.

Dose.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cramp Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Cramp Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 120. CRANESBILL, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome of Geranium Maculatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Geraniaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Crowfoot, Spotted Geranium.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Fifteen to twenty per cent. Tannin.

Therapeutically, this is a powerful astringent, valuable in recent or chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and as a gargle or wash for sore mouth, sore throat, relaxed uvula, and in all profuse mucous discharges.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cranesbill.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Cranesbill.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Cranesbill.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 121. CRAWLEY ROOT.*The Root or Rhizome of the Corallorhiza Odontorhiza.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Orchidaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Coral Root, Dragon's Claw.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

The therapeutic properties of this drug are those of a prompt diaphoretic,—also, sedative, without any stimulating effects,—hence, it is valuable in fevers and inflammatory diseases. Combining its valuable properties, they are tonic, sedative, diaphoretic and febrifuge.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Crawley Root.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Crawley Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15. to 30. c. c.).

No. 122. CUBEBS, U. S. P., 1880.*The unripe Fruit of Cubeba Officinalis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Piperaceæ.

HABITAT.—Java.

COMMON NAME.—Cubeb Berries.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (five to fifteen per cent.), Resin, Cubebic Acid, Cubebin.

This article is a powerful stimulant, with a special tendency to the urinary organs.

Dose.—15 to 20 minims (0.92—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Cubebs, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
Alcohol	10½ fluid ounces (315. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Syrup of Cubebs.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.). An excellent remedy for coughs and diseases of the larynx.

No. 123. CULVER'S ROOT, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome of Leptandra Virginica

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Culver's Physic, Black Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Leptandrin, Resin.

Therapeutically, this is used as an aperient, cathartic and cholagogue, for which it has very justly acquired considerable reputation.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Culver's Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Syrup of Culver's Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 124. DAMIANA.

The Leaves and Flowers of Turnera Aphrodisiaca, or Turnera Microphylla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Turneraceæ.

HABITAT.—Mexico.

COMMON NAME.—Damiana.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Bitter extractive.

This article has been highly recommended, in cases of loss of the sexual appetite, as an aromatic, stimulant and tonic, having a direct and special action on the urino-genital organs.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Damiana.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Damiana.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Damiana.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 6 fluid drachms (7.50—22.50 c. c.).

No. 125. DANDELION ROOT, U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Taraxacum Dens-Leonis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cichoreæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Dandelion.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Taraxacin, Resin, Taraxacerin.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug are tonic, diuretic and aperient, having a special tendency to the hepatic organs, and thus acting as a cholagogue in chronic derangements of the liver.

The most essential condition in the selection of this drug is to insure its collection at the proper season of the year. It is a well recognized fact that a root gathered during the spring is quite deficient in those valuable therapeutic properties which

have established its well-merited reputation. During the fall, however, a gradual change is observed, and its sweet, palatable flavor gradually changes to one of intense bitterness. This is due to the development of Taraxacin, a bitter principle in which its virtue principally resides. Our facilities for the collection and curing of this drug are unexcelled, and we exercise the greatest precaution to employ only a choice variety of root, gathered during the months of November and December.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dandelion Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Dandelion Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Dandelion Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 6 fluid drachms (7.50—22.50 c. c.).

No. 126. DANDELION COMPOUND.

(Dandelion, Mandrake and Conium.)

This is a valuable combination, representing the cholagogue effects of Dandelion, with the cathartic properties of Mandrake, and blended with the sedative action of Conium, forming an excellent remedy in jaundice, biliary congestion, and in all diseases of the hepatic organs.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 127. DANDELION AND SENNA.

The value of this compound consists in combining the laxative effects of Senna with the cholagogue properties of Dandelion, and it will be found to be a very efficient preparation.

Dose.—½ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Dandelion and Senna.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15. to 30. c. c.).

Syrup of Dandelion and Senna.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 128. DEWBERRY.

The Bark of the Root of Rubus Trivialis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Dryadeæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Southern States).

COMMON NAME.—Dewberry Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Tannin.

The medicinal uses of this drug may be classed with its congener, Blackberry-Root Bark, and is an old domestic remedy in all bowel complaints, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. It is also tonic, but its main virtue is in its astringency.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Wine of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Port Wine 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Dewberry Brandy.

Ripe Dewberries 1 pint (480. c. c.)
 Brandy 1 pint (480. c. c.)

Let them stand for three days, and express through a flannel bag, then add:

White Sugar 1 pound (453.60. gms.)
 Fluid Extract Dewberry 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). A valuable domestic remedy for summer complaints, diarrhœa, etc.

Spiced Syrup of Dewberry Root.

Fluid Extract Dewberry 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Ginger 2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Cinnamon 2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Cloves 2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Brandy 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.).

DIGITALIS (see Fox-Glove).

No. 129. DOG GRASS, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome of Triticum Repens, gathered in the spring and deprived of Rootlets.

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminacæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Couch Grass, Quickens, Quitch Grass.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Triticin, similar to Inulin, Three Sugars.

This is an aperient and diuretic, and is a very valuable remedy in irritable bladder.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Dog Grass.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30. to 60. c. c.).

No. 130. DOGWOOD BARK, U. S. P., 1880.

The Bark of the Root of Cornus Florida.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cornaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Dogwood Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cornin, Cornic Acid, Resin, Tannin.

The medicinal properties of this bark are analogous to those of the Peruvian Barks,—combining tonicity with astringency. It may be used in intermittent cases, or in low forms of fever.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dogwood Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Dogwood Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). *

Syrup of Dogwood Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 131. DUBOISIA.

The Leaves of Duboisia Myoporoides.

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Australia.

COMMON NAME.—Duboisia.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Duboisine, Volatile Alkaloid, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be identical with those of Belladonna and Hyoscyamus, ranking as a powerful narcotic. Its alkaloid is said to be, in mydriatic effects, more prompt in its action than either of its congeners, and passes off more quickly.

Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by Duboisia the antidotes are an emetic ten grains Sulphate of Copper, twenty grains Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce of Ipecacuanha Wine—or Hypodermic Injection of one-tenth grain Apomorphine.

Dose.—1 to 5 minims (0.06—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Duboisia Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

Ointment of Duboisia Leaves.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, and incorporate thoroughly with fresh lard, two troy ounces (62 gms.).

No. 132. DWARF ELDER.

The Bark of the Root of Aralia Hispidæ.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Elder, Bristle Stem.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Bitter extractive.

Medicinally, this is sudorific, alterative and diuretic. It is valuable in all renal disorders, in dropsical cases, gravel, retention of urine, diseases peculiar to the kidneys, etc.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Dwarf Elder.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Dwarf Elder.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 133. ELDER BARK (European).

The Inner Bark of Sambucus Nigra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Elder, European Elder.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an emeto-hydragogue-cathartic, combining alterative effects in various chronic diseases. It is used in dropsical complaints; also, in epilepsy, with marked success.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of European Elder.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of European Elder.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of European Elder.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

No. 134. ELDER FLOWERS.

The Flowers of Sambucus Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Caprifoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Elder Flowers.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil.

The medicinal properties of this drug are sudorific and gently excitant. Externally, it is used as a discutient in the form of poultice, ointment or fomentation.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Elder Flowers.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Ointment of Elder Flowers.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate over a water bath to a soft consistence, then incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

Cataplasm or Poultice of Elder Flowers.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Hot Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix intimately with Indian-, rye- or oat-meal, to the proper consistence.

No. 135. ELECCAMPANE.

The Root of Inula Helenium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Southern Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Elecampane.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Helenin, Inulin, Bitter Extractive.

This drug,—combining aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and expectorant properties,—is valuable in all diseases of the pulmonary organs, and in cases of enfeebled digestion, torpid liver, dyspepsia, etc.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Elecampane.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Elecampane.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Elecampane.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 136. ERGOT, U. S. P., 1880.

The Sclerotium of Claviceps Purpurea.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fungi, Ascomycetes,

HABITAT.—England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy.

COMMON NAMES.—Spurred Rye, Mutter Korn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Sclerotic Acid, Scleromucin, Trimethylamine.

This is one of our most important extracts, and is made from a carefully selected drug. In consequence of the conflicting opinions existing in the profession, regarding the identification of its active constituents, we have deemed it inexpedient to adopt a definite method of assay—as in our opinion such a course would prove confusing and devoid of practical results. It is the custom of some of our manufacturers to avail themselves of the insolubility of the sclerotates in strong alcohol and thus establish a standard on this basis. We cannot endorse this method, however, as in our opinion important constituents are held in solution that contribute largely to the therapeutic activity of this drug. Having handled Ergot extensively for a number of years, we much prefer to be governed in its selection by its well-known physical characteristics.

In the manufacture of the fluid extract, we exercise the most scrupulous care in every detail of the operation, and the standard of the U. S. P. (1 c. c. representing 1 gm. of the drug) is faithfully maintained. As we do not employ heat, the addition of acid is superfluous, as its purpose is simply to fix the alkaloids during evaporation and render them non-volatile. This fluid extract

will be found to possess, unimpaired, the therapeutic properties of the freshly powdered drug, and to promptly respond to the pharmacopœial test. The properties of Ergot as an emmenagogue, and its contractile power upon the uterus, have been too long established to allow of any dispute as to its rank in medicine. ☞

As this Extract is free from acid, physicians will find it an admirable preparation for hypodermic injections. If too dense, it may be diluted with water.

Dose.—10 minims to 1 fluid drachm (0.60—3.75 c. c.), according to the judgment of the attending physician.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ergot.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Ergot.

Fluid Extract ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Wine of Ergot.

Fluid Extract 2½ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)
Sherry Wine 13½ fluid ounces (405. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 137. EUCALYPTUS, U. S. P., 1880.

The Leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myrtaceæ.

HABITAT.—Australia.

COMMON NAMES.—Fever Tree, Blue Gum,

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Crystallizable Resin.

This article, according to recent high authorities, is a remedy of great value. It belongs to an order of plants from which various aromatics are derived,—cloves, allspice, etc. Its therapeutical properties are diaphoretic, febrifuge, tonic and astringent. It has been highly recommended as a specific for malarial poisoning in its many forms, and is said to control the tendency to night sweats. It has been used successfully in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Locally, it is employed as a disinfecting lotion for wounds, ulcers, etc., and for vaginal injection.

Dose.—15 minims to 1 fluid drachm (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Cataplasm or Poultice of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
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Mix intimately with one pound (453.60 gms.) of flaxseed-, Indian-, rye- or oat-meal, and then, with hot water, form a poultice of a soft consistence.

Ointment of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
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Evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

No. 138. EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

The Plants of Euphorbia Pilulifera.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Australia.

COMMON NAME.—Euphorbia.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid resinous extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are reported to be those of a stimulant, tonic and alterative, having a specific action upon the respiratory organs, relieving asthma, bronchitis

and cardiacal dyspnœa,—not as an expectorant, but similar in its effects to iodide of potassium, controlling the symptoms by a distinct alterative action upon the respiratory tract.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Euphorbia.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Euphorbia.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 139. EVENING PRIMROSE.

The Plants of Enothera Biennis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Onagraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Evening Primrose.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Tannin.

This plant has acquired a reputation as a nerve tonic, acting upon the nerves of the stomach. It is especially valuable in asthmatic, laryngeal, or pulmonary disorders, arising from or associated with gastric irritability.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Evening Primrose.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Evening Primrose.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Evening Primrose.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 140. FALSE UNICORN ROOT.

The Root of Helonias Divica, or Chamælririum Luteum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Melanthiææ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Starwort, Devil's Bit.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Yellow glucoside, Chamælririn.

Therapeutically, this root is a sialagogue, diuretic and uterine tonic,—more especially the latter,—relieving tendency to leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, resolving all abnormal engorgements, and at the same time imparting tonicity to the uterus and reproductive organs of the female.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of False Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose</i> .—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).	

Infusion of False Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).	

No. 141. FENNEL SEED.

The Fruit of Fœniculum Vulgare.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Fennel Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil (two to six per cent.).

Medicinally, these seeds are used as a stomachic carminative in flatulent colic, etc., but more generally used to flavor and as a corrective addition to the nauseous bitters and purgative remedies, to prevent griping and nausea.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fennel Seed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Fennel Seed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—Adults, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). For infants, in cases of colic, from 10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.) in one to two ounces (30.—60. c. c.) hot water, forming fennel tea.

No. 142. FISH BERRIES.

(COCCULUS INDICUS.)

The Berries of Anamirta Cocculus, or Cocculus Indicus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Fish Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Picrotoxin.

Therapeutically, this drug is an acrid narcotic poison, and is very rarely used for internal administration. Its principal use is for *linca capitis*, and for destroying lice or vermin in the hair. It derives its name from the fact that when thrown into the water it will stupefy the fish (which are then easily taken) without, however, rendering the meat poisonous.

Antidote.—Chloral and Picrotoxin are mutually antagonistic.

Dose.—1 to 2 minims (0.06—0.12 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fish Berries.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.) cautiously administered. It is more frequently used as a parasiticide than for internal administration.

Ointment of Fish Berries.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Evaporate over a water bath to a thick consistence, then incorporate intimately with lard, 3 troy ounces (93. gms.).

N. B.—All of these preparations should be used cautiously when applied externally, as there is danger of the poisonous effects when there is any abrasion of the skin.

No. 143. FIVE-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

The Plant of Gentiana Quinquiflora.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Gall Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Medicinally, this ranks with its various congeners, in all diseases of the stomach and liver,—relieving dyspepsia, jaundice, hepatic torpor, etc. It is of great value in splenitic troubles.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Five-Flowered Gentian.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 144. FLEABANE.

The Tops and Leaves of Erigeron Canadense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Fleabane, Scabions.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues are those of a diuretic, tonic and astringent. It is useful as a domestic remedy in diarrhœa and dropsical complaints, and has also been recently regarded as a valuable agent in arresting uterine hemorrhage.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fleabane.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Fleabane.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Fleabane.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 145. FOX GLOVE (Assayed.), U. S. P., 1880.

(DIGITALIS.)

The carefully dried Leaves of Digitalis Purpurea, gathered from plants of the second year's growth when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded.

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Fox Glove

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Digitalin, Resin.

This Fluid Extract is prepared from a selected green leaf, carefully gathered and separated from all inferior and foreign matter. It is exhausted with a seventy-five per cent. alcoholic menstruum, and faithfully represents the original drug in all its therapeutic properties. In view of the absence of any definite alkaloid in this drug we are obliged to base the standard upon the yield of active extractive matter, which in this case will not fall below twenty-five per cent. Its medicinal properties are sedative, narcotic and diuretic, but its more general use is to control the action of the heart, being for this purpose one of our most reliable remedies.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fox Glove, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Fox Glove.

(KNOWN AS WITHERING'S INFUSION.)

Fluid Extract Digitalis	2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Tincture of Cinnamon	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Fox Glove.

Fluid Extract Digitalis	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Tincture of Cinnamon	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

No. 146. FRINGE-TREE BARK.

The Bark of the Root of Chionanthus Virginica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Oleaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Old Man's Beard, Poison Ash.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive.

This article combines the properties of an aperient, alterative, diuretic and feeble narcotic. It is said to be useful in bilious and typhoid fevers, as well as in obstinate intermittents, and also forms an excellent tonic during convalescence from exhaustive diseases.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Fringe-Tree Bark.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Fringe-Tree Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Fringe-Tree Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 147. FROSTWORT.

The Herb of Helianthemum Canadense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cistaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Frost Weed, Rock Rose.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter Extractive.

Therapeutically, this herb is said to possess valuable alterative, tonic and astringent properties, and is used extensively in scrofulous and syphilitic affections.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Frostwort.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Frostwort.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Frostwort.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 148. GALANGAL.*The Rhizome of Alpinia Officinarum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, Isle of Hainan, China.

COMMON NAMES.—Colic Root, East India Root, Galangal.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Acrid resin Kæmpherid.

Therapeutically, this drug is a stimulant aromatic. It is useful in aiding digestion and removing flatus, and may be used as a tonic in weak or debilitated stomach troubles.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Galangal.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
Water	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Syrup of Galangal.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Syrup	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 149. GALLS.*The Excrescences on Quercus Infectoria.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Cupuliferæ.

HABITAT.—Levant.

COMMON NAME.—Nut Galls.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin (fifty to sixty per cent.), Gallic Acid (two to five per cent.).

This extract is made from Aleppo Galls. The medicinal properties are those of an astringent. It is useful in cases of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and as an addition to lotions, gargles, etc.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Galls, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Galls.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Galls.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Aromatic Syrup of Galls.

Fluid Extract Galls 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Cassia ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Nutmegs ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Brandy 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)
 Sugar 2 troy ounces (62. gms.)

Suspend the sugar on a slip of wire gauze, over the above mixture in a shallow vessel, and set the mixture on fire. The sugar will melt and fall into the liquid below, and when combustion ceases, agitate and filter.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Ointment of Galls.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Evaporate to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

Compound Ointment of Galls.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Powdered Opium 30 grains (1.95 gms.)
 Mix and evaporate to a soft consistence, and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

No. 150. GARLIC.

The Cormus or Bulb of Allium Sativum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Liliæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Garlic.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Albumen, Volatile Oil (Sulphuretted).

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] represents one-half troy ounce [15.5 gms.] of the drug.)

Therapeutically, this drug is a general stimulant, promotes expectoration, produces diaphoresis or diuresis, and is also a stomachic tonic and carminative. Externally applied, it is an

irritant and rubefacient, and, in infantile fevers, when bruised and applied as a poultice to wrists and ankles, will act as a revulsive, by quieting restlessness and producing sleep.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Garlic.

Fluid Extract 7 fluid ounces (210. c. c.)
Syrup 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

GELSEMIUM (see Yellow Jasmine).

No. 151. GENTIAN, U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Gentiana Lutea.

NATURAL ORDER.—Gentianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Yellow Gentian.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gentiopicroin, Gentisic Acid.

The medicinal properties are those of the simple bitters,—highly tonic in cases of enfeebled digestion, exciting the appetite, and overcoming the languor succeeding acute disease.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Gentian.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Gentian.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Compound Infusion of Gentian.

Fluid Extract Gentian $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Bitter Orange-Peel . . . 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Coriander 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Alcohol $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Gentian.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 152. GENTIAN COMPOUND.

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound TINCTURE of Gentian,
 U. S. P., commonly called Wine Bitters.)

This preparation combines the virtue of Gentian with aromatics, thereby preventing the nausea incidental to the use of this and other powerful tonic bitters.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Compound Tincture of Gentian, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 1¼ fluid ounces (52.50 c. c.)
 Alcohol 9¼ fluid ounces (277.50 c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 153. GENTIAN COMPOUND.

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound INFUSION of Gentian,
 U. S. P., 1870.)

This desirable preparation combines the valuable medicinal properties of Gentian Root with aromatics, and represents the tonic effects of this drug. When diluted and used as an infusion, the excessive use of alcohol is avoided.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Compound Infusion of Gentian, U. S. P., 1870.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Water 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.).

No. 154. GILLENIA.*The Root of Gillenia Trifoliata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (West and South).

COMMON NAMES.—American Ipecac, Indian Physic.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gillenin, Resin, Tannin.

The medicinal properties of this drug closely resemble Ipecac, and it may be used as a safe substitute, combining emeto-cathartic properties with those of a diaphoretic, and in small doses as a tonic.

Dose.—1 to 30 minims (0.06—1.90 c. c.), according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Gillenia.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 80 minims (1.25—5. c. c.), according to the effect desired.

Wine of Gillenia.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fluid drachms (1.90—15. c. c.), according to the effect desired.

Syrup of Gillenia.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—15 minims to 4 fluid drachms (0.92—15. c. c.), according to the effect desired.

No. 155. GINGER, JAMAICA, U. S. P., 1880.*The Rhizome of Zingiber Officinale.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—India, Tropical Countries.

COMMON NAME.—Jamaica Ginger.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Gingerol, Resin,

In the manufacture of this Fluid Extract we employ only the choicest variety of unbleached Jamaica—rich in resin and freed

from all fibrous and inferior roots, with which it is frequently associated. As a stimulant, aromatic and carminative, it ranks as one of the most valuable, and is extensively used.

Dose.—5 to 40 minims (0.30—2.50 c. c.), in sugar and water.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ginger, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract $2\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces (82.50 c. c.)
 Alcohol $13\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces (397.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—40 to 60 minims (2.50—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Ginger.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Ginger.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.), in a wineglass of cold water.

No. 156. GINGER, SOLUBLE.

(*For Making Syrupus Zingiberis, U. S. P., 1880.*)

This Fluid Extract is prepared solely for the above purpose, and is miscible with either alcohol, syrup or water, forming a clear mixture. For the true and full medicinal effects of the piperoid principles of Ginger, we recommend the official Fluid Extract (See No. 155, preceding article).

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Ginger, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 157. GINGER, JAMAICA (Soluble Aromatic).

(For making Ginger Ale.)

This Fluid Extract is prepared for the above purpose, and is miscible with either alcohol, syrup or water, forming a clear mixture, combining the pungency of the best Jamaica Ginger with the aroma of the lemon, orange and vanilla, producing a mixture that is pleasant to the taste, and when used at the soda water fountain, as a syrup, will produce an extemporaneous Ginger Ale equal to the imported.

PREPARATION.

Ginger Ale Syrup.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Use *Ad Libitum*.**No. 158. GINGER, AFRICAN.***The Root of Amomum Zingiber.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, Africa.

COMMON NAMES.—Black or African Ginger, East India Ginger.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resinous Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this valuable drug, as a stimulant, aromatic and carminative, are well known. We have added this variety of Ginger to our list from the repeated demands of a number of our customers who desire a preparation that will insure a dark-colored tincture. To secure this, we would recommend a mixture of one-third of our Fluid Extract Jamaica Ginger with two-thirds of the Fluid Extract African Ginger, which combination will yield a dark-colored as well as a pungent preparation. This is said to be the usual Commercial Fluid Extract of Ginger. We, however, prefer to sell them as distinctive preparations, and under all circumstances recommend the Jamaica Ginger as a better representative, medicinally, of this popular drug, but will leave to the good judgment of our customers the selection of either variety.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of African Ginger.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of African Ginger.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of African Ginger.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.), in a wineglass-
 ful of cold water.

No. 159. GINSENG.

The Root of Panax Quinquefolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Georgia, Tennessee).

COMMON NAME.—Ginseng.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Panaquilon, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an aromatic stimulant. It is useful in cases of dyspepsia, mental debility and flatulent colic. The Chinese consider it a general panacea for all ailments, and claim for it special aphrodisiacal virtues.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ginseng.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Ginseng.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 160. GOLD THREAD.*The Rhizome, with Rootlets, of Coptis Trifolia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Aconiteæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Gold Thread.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Berberine, Coptine.

This root is a simple bitter, devoid of astringency, and is applicable to all cases where a purely tonic effect is desired.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Gold Thread.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Gold Thread.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Gold Thread.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 161. GOLDEN ROD.*The Leaves of Solidago Odora.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Golden Rod.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil.

This drug is aromatic, stimulant and carminative, and also diaphoretic when given in warm infusion. It is useful in cases of flatulent colic and nausea, and is a valuable vehicle to cover the taste of unpleasant remedies.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Golden Rod.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Golden Rod.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Golden Rod.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 162. GOLDEN SEAL, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Hydrastis Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Actæææ.

HABITAT.—North America (West to Missouri and Arkansas).

COMMON NAMES.—Yellow Root, Orange Root, Yellow Puccoon.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Berberine, Hydrastine, Resin.

The medicinal virtues of this article are not, as yet, definitely settled. It is said to be a tonic, alterative and cholagogue, and is useful in intermittents. It is also used as an addition to injections in cases of leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, vaginitis, pruritis, etc.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Golden Seal, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).
 Useful as a wash for indolent tumors or ulcers.

Syrup of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Injection of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Zinci Acetas 80 grains (5.20 gms.)
 Plumbi Acetas 80 grains (5.20 gms.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

Useful as a lotion or as an injection.

No. 163. GOLDEN SEAL (without Alcohol).

(HYDRASTIS AQUEOUS.)

This Fluid Extract is prepared so as to render it miscible with alcohol, syrup, wine or water, and may be used for the same purposes, therapeutically, as the preceding fluid extract, which is made in accordance with the U. S. P.

Dose.—10 to 40 minims (0.60—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Wine of Golden Seal.**

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Golden Seal.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). It may be used externally as a wash, or as an injection.

No. 164. GRAINS OF PARADISE.

The Seeds of Amomum Granum Paradisi, and Amomum Melegueta.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—Western Africa.

COMMON NAMES.—Guinea Grains, Mallaguetta Pepper.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Paradol, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a stimulant, but its use is confined chiefly to veterinary practice, and for imparting artificial strength to spirits, wine, beer and vinegar.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Grains of Paradise.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 165. GRAVEL PLANT.

The Leaves of Epigæa Repens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Trailing Arbutus, Ground Laurel, Mayflower, Mountain Pink, Winter Pink.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gallic-Tannic Acid, Arbutin, Ericolin, Ursone.

This is a valuable diuretic and astringent, and is analogous in medicinal virtues to Uva Ursi and Buchu, and may be used in all diseases of the urinary organs.

Dose.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Gravel Plant.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Infusion of Gravel Plant.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Gravel Plant.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 166. GRINDELIA ROBUSTA, U. S. P., 1880.

The Leaves and Flowering Tops of Grindelia Robusta.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America (West of the Rocky Mountains).

COMMON NAME.—Gum plant.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This is one of the new California remedies. Its virtues in asthmatic affections are highly extolled by prominent practitioners. It is said to be a specific in cases of poisoning by the Poison Oak or Ivy. It is demulcent as well as stimulating, and, hence, is valuable in healing vesicated surfaces. It is an excellent addition to injections or lotions in vaginal troubles.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Grindelia Robusta.**

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Grindelia Robusta.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Grindelia Robusta.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 167. GRINDELIA ROBUSTA, SOLUBLE.

This preparation is designed especially to combine with aqueous solutions. It is compatible with syrup, forming a perfectly clear and permanent solution. While we cannot endorse this fluid as possessing therapeutic properties equal in efficiency to the alcoholic extract, yet through clinical experiments we are convinced that it possesses, although in a modified form, the prominent characteristics of the drug. The facility with which it combines with syrup, enables its administration in this form quite acceptable—in this respect contrasting strongly with the alcoholic extract, which, in consequence of the presence of a large percentage of resin, produces an unsightly mixture when incorporated with syrup.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Grindelia Robusta.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 168. GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

The Leaves and Flowering Tops of Grindelia Squarrosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Asteroideæ.

HABITAT.—North America (West of the Rocky Mountains).

COMMON NAME.—Gum Plant.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This is, also, one of the products of California. It is said to be invaluable in hypertrophy of the spleen and in the obstinate malarious intermittents which so often give rise to enlarged spleen. From the various authentic reports regarding its remedial virtues, this drug must prove a highly valuable addition to our *Materia Medica*.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Grindelia Squarrosa.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Grindelia Squarrosa.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces	(450. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm	(3.75 c. c.)

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Grindelia Squarrosa.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm	(3.75 c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces	(420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 169. GUAIAIC RESIN.

The Resin of the Wood of Guaiacum Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zygophyllaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies, Northern South America.

COMMON NAME.—Guaiac Resin,

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Guaiaconic Acid, Guaiaretic Acid, Guaiac-beta Resin.

(Each fluid ounce [30 c. c.] represents one-half ounce [15.5 gms.] of the drug.)

The medicinal properties of this drug are stimulant, diaphoretic and alterative. It is useful in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, scrofulous and cutaneous troubles, and is an old and popular remedy in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, as well as in gouty affections.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Guaiac Resin, U. S. P., 1880.**

Fluid Extract	6 fluid ounces	(180. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces	(300. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac Resin, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	6 fluid ounces	(180. c. c.)
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia	10 fluid ounces	(300. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 170. GUAIAIC WOOD.

The Heart Wood of Guaiacum Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Zygophyllacæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies, Northern South America.

COMMON NAME.—Guaiac Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Guaiaconic Acid, Guaiaretic Acid, Guaiac-beta Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are stimulant, diaphoretic and alterative, and it is very useful in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, scrofulous and all cutaneous troubles.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Guaiac Wood.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 171. GUARANA (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.

A dried Paste from the Ground Seeds of Paullinia Sorbilis.

(Contains between 3 and 4 per cent. of natural Alkaloid, Caffeine).

NATURAL ORDER.—Sapindacæ.

HABITAT.—Northern and Western Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Guarana.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Caffeine, Tannin, Resin.

This extract is made from the true Paullinia Sorbilis, imported from South America, and known to the medical world as Guarana. It is used, medicinally, in nervous and sick headache, idiopathic diarrhœa, neuralgia, etc., whenever a tonic impression is desired.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Guarana.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Guarana.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 172. HAIR-CAP MOSS.

The Plant Polytrichum Juniperum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Musci, Polytrichaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Bear's Red, Ground Moss, Robin's Rye.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Therapeutically, this ranks as a powerful diuretic, and is said to be valuable in all urinary obstructions when used alone or in combination with the hydragogue-cathartics.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Hair-Cap Moss.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> — $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).	

Infusion of Hair-Cap Moss.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
<i>Dose.</i> —1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).	

Syrup of Hair-Cap Moss.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
<i>Dose.</i> — $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).	

**No. 173. HELLEBORE, AMERICAN (Assayed),
U. S. P., 1880.**

(*VERATRUM VIRIDE.*)

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Veratrum Viride.

(Contains not less than 0.4 per cent. of natural Alkaloids.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Melanthiæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—American Veratrum, Swamp Hellebore, Indian Poke.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cevadine, Veratrine, Cevadilline, Jervine, Resin

This valuable remedy is used medicinally, in the treatment of febrile and inflammatory affections, where a reduction in the force of the circulation is necessary,—as in pneumonia and other pulmonary troubles, and in typhoid and other forms of fever. It is of value, also, in inflammatory rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc.

Antidote.—Emetics, stimulants, coffee, warmth to the extremities. Recumbent position to be strictly maintained.

Dose.—2 to 4 minims (0.12—0.24 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Veratrum Viride, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	7 fluid ounces (210. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—4 to 10 minims (0.24—0.60 c. c.).

Ointment of Veratrum Viride.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
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Evaporate to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with fresh lard, two troy ounces (62. gms.).

No. 174. HELLEBORE, WHITE.

(*VERATRUM ALBUM.*)

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Veratrum Album.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe.

COMMON NAME.—White Hellebore.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Jervine, Veratralbine, Veratrine Resin, Cevadine.

Medicinally, this variety (the foreign) is a violent emetic and cathartic, and is also strongly sedative in its action on the pulse.

It is almost exclusively used externally, as an irritative substance, in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Antidote.—Emetics, stimulants, coffee, warmth to the extremities. Recumbent position to be strictly maintained.

Dose.—2 to 4 minims (0.12—0.24 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of White Hellebore.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
Water	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 6 minims (0.12—0.36 c. c.).

Ointment of White Hellebore.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
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Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

No. 175. HEMLOCK BARK.

The Bark of Pinus or Abies Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ, Abietinæ.

HABITAT.—Canada, Northern United States.

COMMON NAME.—Hemlock Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Tannin.

The medicinal value is that of a purely astringent action, and it may be used in all morbid secretions, resulting from irritated mucous surfaces, and for diarrhœa, dysentery, and in all sanguinated discharges from the bowels or other organs.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Hemlock.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Hemlock.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 176. HENBANE (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.

(HYOSCYAMUS.)

The Select Leaves of Hyoscyamus Niger.

(Contains not less than 0.18 per cent. of natural Alkaloids, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Henbane.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine.

This extract will be found to be equally reliable with the solid extract or the imported juice, and ranks as one of our safest and most reliable narcotics, as in over-doses it acts as a laxative.

Antidote.—In cases of poisoning by Henbane, the antidotes are an emetic, ten grains Sulphate of Copper, twenty grains Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce Wine of Ipecac, or Hypodermic injection of one-tenth grain Apomorphine.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Henbane, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

Infusion of Henbane.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.). Useful as a wash or lotion, or as an addition to a sedative poultice.

Syrup of Henbane.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

No. 177. HOPS.

The Fresh Strobiles of Humulus Lupulus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticaceæ, Cannabineæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Hops.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin, Asparagin, Choline.

The medicinal virtues are those of a tonic, with a feeble narcotic effect. Combined with one of the simple bitters, this extract is admirably suited to convalescence from *delirium tremens* or excessive drinking.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Hops, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 3 fluid drachms (7.50—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Hops.

Fluid Extract	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Hops.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Hop Cataplasm or Poultice.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Hot Vinegar	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix intimately with Indian-, rye-, oat- or flaxseed-meal, and apply and keep warm.

No. 178. HOREHOUND.

The Herb of Marrubium Vulgare.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Stachydeae.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Horehound.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Resin, Marrubiin.

Medicinally, this has been recommended as a tonic and diaphoretic, but it is used more in domestic practice as a remedy in catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Horehound.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Horehound.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Horehound.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 179. HORSE-CHESTNUT BARK.

The Bark of Æsculum Hippocastanum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Hippocastanaceae.

HABITAT.—Asia, Naturalized in United States.

COMMON NAME.—Horse-Chestnut Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Æsculin, Extractive.

This bark is used, medicinally, as a tonic and febrifuge in diseases of a malarial type, and in affections of the liver and bowels. It has also been proposed as a substitute for the Cinchonas, in neuralgia—chronic and periodical. It is asserted by

some to be superior to Quinine. The infusion, applied as a wash, or as an ointment, is said to act well in hemorrhoidal affections, and, to our own knowledge, the results were positively beneficial in several instances.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). Valuable as a lotion or as an injection, in hemorrhoidal or vaginal affections.

Syrup of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 8 fluid drachms (7.50—30. c. c.).

Ointment of Horse-Chestnut Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Fresh Lard 1 troy ounce (31. gms.)

Evaporate the fluid extract to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with the lard. A useful application for hemorrhoids.

No. 180. HYDRANGÆA.

The Root of Hydrangea Arborescens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Saxifragaceæ, Hydrangeæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Seven Barks.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Gum, Sugar.

In large doses, this appears to be feebly narcotic, and it has acquired considerable reputation as an antilithic, for removing gravelly deposits in the urine.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (15.—30. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Hydrangea.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Hydrangea.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Hydrangea.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

HYDRASTIS (see Golden Seal).

No. 181. IGNATIA BEAN (Assayed).

The Seed of Strychnos Ignatia, or Ignatia Amara.

(Contains not less than 1.5 per cent. of natural alkaloids.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Philippine Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Bean of St. Ignatius.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Strychnine, Brucine, Igasuric Acid,
 Igasurine.

This drug is the same in therapeutic effect as the *Nux Vomica*. It is a valuable nervine tonic, overcoming the lassitude often induced by mental depression. It is also useful in debility of the organs of digestion.

Antidotes.—Emetic of Sulphate of Zinc, Mustard or Ipecacuanha, or Hypodermic injection of Apomorphine; Animal Charcoal, Bromide of Potassium or Chloral; Nitrite of Amyl inhalations; Chloroform or Ether to relax the muscles; Hypodermic injections of Curare.

Dose.—1 to 5 minims (0.06—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Ignatia Bean, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	12½ fluid ounces (375. c. c.)
Water	1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

Pharmacopæial Test.—One hundred parts of this Tincture, evaporated to dryness, should yield not less than one part of dry extractive matter.

No. 182. INDIAN-HEMP, BLACK.

The Root of Apocynum Cannabinum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Apocynaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Bowman's Root, Bitter Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Apocynin, Apocynein, Bitter extractive.

This root combines the medicinal effects of an emetic, cathartic and diuretic, and is highly recommended as a remedy in dropsical affections. It is, also, a valuable antiperiodic in intermittent fevers, etc.

Dose.—3 to 10 minims (0.18—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

Infusion of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.)

Syrup of Black Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 183. INDIAN-HEMP, FOREIGN, U. S. P., 1880 (Assayed).

(CANNABIS INDICA.)

The dried Flowering Top of Cannabis Sativa.

(Contains not less than 10 per cent. of dry extractive matter.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticaceæ, Cannabineæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, India.

COMMON NAMES.—Cannabis Indica, Hashish, Churrus Gunja.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Choline or Neurine.

Medicinally, this drug is a powerful narcotic, producing, when first given, exhilaration and intoxication, and subsequently, drowsiness and stupor. It is said to act as a decided aphrodisiac, and is preferable to opium in causing sleep, allaying spasms and relieving pain, without the usual disturbing after-effects of the latter, such as nauseating the stomach or constipating the bowels.

Antidotes.—In case of an over-dose, hot brandy and water may be given, vegetable acids, such as lemon juice or vinegar, and the patient be allowed to sleep. A blister to the nape of the neck is recommended to control its violent action.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.), on a lump of sugar.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Foreign Indian-Hemp, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2¾ fluid ounces (82.50 c. c.)
 Alcohol 13¼ fluid ounces (397.50 c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.).

Infusion of Foreign Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M. Useful as a lotion to painful tumors.

Syrup of Foreign Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.). A useful anodyne and sudorific in the troublesome cough of phthisis and other pectoral complaints.

No. 184. INDIAN-HEMP, WHITE.

The Root of Asclepias Incarnata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Swamp Silk-Weed, Flesh-Colored Asclepias.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Two acrid Resins, Asclepiadin.

Medicinally, this is an emetic, cathartic and anthelmintic, and is said to be useful in catarrh, asthma and rheumatism.

Dose.—10 to 40 minims (0.60—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of White Indian-Hemp.**

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of White Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of White Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of White Indian-Hemp.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 185. INDIAN TURNIP.

The Cormus or Root of Arum Triphyllum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Turnip, Indian Turnip, Dragon Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid volatile principle, Bitter extractive.

Therapeutically, this drug is an expectorant and diaphoretic, recommended in chronic catarrhal affections, asthma, pertussis, and other diseases of the respiratory tract; it is, also, used in rheumatic and stomachal troubles.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Indian Turnip.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—½ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

Syrup of Indian Turnip.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

No. 186. IPECAC., U. S. P., 1880 (Assayed).

The Root of Cephælis Ipecacuanha.

(Contains not less than 1.5 per cent. natural alkaloid, Emetine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil, Bolivia, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Ipecac.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Emetine, Choline, Ipecacuanhic Acid.

This Fluid Extract is prepared from the highest grades of assayed roots—carefully gathered and separated from all inferior and foreign roots. Our process of manufacturing is in strict accordance with the U. S. P., and the utmost care is exercised in every detail of the operation. As an expectorant, tonic, diaphoretic and emetic, it outranks any of its congeners. When continued for some time, it will often act as a cathartic.

Dose.—5 to 60 minims (0.30—3.75 c. c.), according to effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ipecac.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—20 to 80 minims (1.25—5. c. c.), according to the effect desired.

Wine of Ipecac.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fluid drachms (1.90—15. c. c.), according to the effect desired.

Syrup of Ipecac.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—15 minims to 4 fluid drachms (0.92—15. c. c.), according to the effect desired.

No. 187. IPECAC AND OPIUM.

(REPRESENTING DOVER'S POWDER.)

Corresponding to the official Tincture of Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P., 1880.

Ten minims (0.60 c. c.) represent one grain (0.065 gms.) each, of powdered Opium and powdered Ipecac.

This preparation faithfully represents the official "Dover's Powder"—offering a convenient mode of administering this valuable diaphoretic. It possesses, unimpaired, the therapeutic properties of the official preparation, and is in every way an admirable substitute.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Dover's Powder.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

No. 188. IPECAC AND SENEGA.

The Roots of Ipecacuanha and Senega.

Medicinally, this combination affords the expectorant and diaphoretic effects of both drugs, with the addition of the stimulant influence of Senega. It is, therefore, of great use in chronic affections of the lungs and air passages.

Dose.—10 to 60 minims (0.60—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ipecac and Senega.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 80 minims (1.25—5. c. c.).

Infusion of Ipecac and Senega.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

. Syrup of Ipecac and Senega.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 189. JABORANDI, U. S. P., 1880.

The Leaves of Pilocarpus Pennatifolius.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ, Xanthoxyleæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil (near Pernambuco).

COMMON NAME.—Jaborandi.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pilocarpine, Jaborine.

This new drug, obtained from Brazil, is possessed of active sialagogue and diaphoretic properties, and is used effectively in Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, mellitus, acute rheumatism, pneumonia and bronchitis. It is also said to be a specific antidote in belladonna poisoning.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Jaborandi.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Jaborandi.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Jaborandi.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Liquor Potassa 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 190. JALAP (Assayed).

The Root of Exogonium Purga.

(Contains not less than 12 per cent. of Resinous extractive matter.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Convolvulaceæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern Mexico.

COMMON NAME.—Jalap.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin (twelve to fifteen per cent.), Convolvulin.

This is made from carefully selected and garbled roots, and is one of our most valuable cathartic remedies, especially serviceable, when combined with cream of tartar, in dropsical complaints.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluid drachm (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Jalap.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 Water 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

Syrup of Jalap.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm	(3.75 c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces	(420. c. c.)
M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).		

No. 191. JAMAICA DOGWOOD.

The Bark of the Root of Piscidia Erythrina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Jamaica Dogwood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resin, Piscidin, Bitter glucoside.

This drug is highly recommended as a sedative narcotic, possessing, in a remarkable degree, the property of producing a calm, refreshing sleep, similar to opium, without the unpleasant after-effects.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces	(120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces	(270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces	(90. c. c.)
M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).		

Infusion of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce	(30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces	(450. c. c.)
M. and filter. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).		

Wine of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces	(60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces	(60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	12 fluid ounces	(360. c. c.)
M. and filter. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).		

Cataplasm or Poultice of Jamaica Dogwood.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix intimately with one pound (453.60 gms.) of flaxseed-, Indian-, rye- or oat-meal, and form a poultice of a soft consistence, with hot water.

No. 192. JUNIPER BERRIES.

The Fruit of Juniperus Communis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ, Cupressinæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Juniper.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (one-half to three per cent.), Resin (ten per cent.).

As a medicine, these berries are stimulating to the urinary organs, and are much employed in dropsical cases, especially in combination with other powerful diuretics.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Juniper Berries.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Juniper Berries.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Holland Gin 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 193. KAMALA.

The Glands, covering the Capsules, from Mallotus Philippinensis, or Rottlera Tinctoria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiacæ.

HABITAT.—India, China, Australia, Philippine Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Kamala.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin (eighty per cent.), Rottlerin.

The therapeutical properties of this drug are those of a tænicide,—differing from others in not producing nausea, colic or too-violent purging.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Kamala.

Fluid Extract 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).
 Used for the expulsion of the tape-worm.

No. 194. KAVA-KAVA.

The Root of Piper Methysticum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Piperaceæ.

HABITAT.—South Sea Islands

COMMON NAMES.—Ave, Kave-Kave, Kawa, Yanguona.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Kavalin, Methysticine.

This Root is used by the natives of the Sandwich Islands in the preparation of a drink. It is chewed so as to soften it, and is then steeped in water and allowed to ferment. The effects are intoxicating and anodyne. It was first introduced into medicine as a specific for gonorrhœa, but is now recommended as a tonic bitter, improving the appetite without irritating the stomach.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Kava-Kava.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Kava-Kava.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Kava-Kava.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Liquor Potassa 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 195. KINO.*The Inspissated Juice of Pterocarpus Marsupium.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Kino.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Kino-Tannic Acid, Catechol, Kinoin.

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] represents one half Troy ounce [15.5 gms.] of the drug.)

This well-known astringent gum is extensively used, alone and in combination, in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, either recent or chronic, and in all cases requiring a prompt and reliable remedy in arresting hemorrhage.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Kino, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).**No. 196. KOLA.***The Seeds of Sterculia Acuminata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Sterculiaceæ, Sterculiæ.

HABITAT.—Tropical Western Africa.

COMMON NAMES.—Cola Nuts, Guru Nuts.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Caffeine (two per cent.), Theobromine.

Therapeutically, these Seeds combine the effects of a tonic, stimulant and nervine. They possess all the attributes of coffee, and in their native country are used as a valuable substitute. They are also used by the natives as a cure for drunkenness, arousing persons so addicted, from the mental stupor produced by the alcohol.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Kola.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Kola.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 197. KOOSSO, U. S. P., 1880.

The Female Inflorescence of Brayera Anthelmintica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Roseæ.

HABITAT.—Abyssinia.

COMMON NAME.—Kosso.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter acrid resin, Koussin.

This drug is employed in medicine as an anthelmintic only (for the expulsion of the tape-worm), and is almost always effectual. It will sometimes, but rarely, act as a cathartic, and its use should always be followed by that of a brisk purgative.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Kosso.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 6 fluid ounces (60.—180. c. c.).

No. 198. LACTUCARIUM, U. S. P., 1880.

The Concrete Milk-juice of Lactuca Virosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Ligulifloræ.

HABITAT.—Southern and Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Lactucarium.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Lactucin, Lactucic Acid, Lactucopitrin.

Medicinally, this drug is used for its reputed anodyne, hypnotic and sedative virtue. It is claimed to possess, although in an inferior degree, the calmative effects of opium, without creating any after-disturbance of the stomach or digestive organs.

Dose.—2 to 10 minims (0.12—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Lactucarium.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Syrup	29 fluid ounces (870. c. c.)
M. Dose.—2 to 3 fluid drachms (7.50—11.25 c. c.).	

No. 199. LADIES' SLIPPER, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Cypripedium Pubescens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Orchidaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Mocassin Plant, American Valerian, Nerve Root, Noah's Ark, Umbel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resins, Volatile Acid, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are those of a nervine stimulant. It is useful in cases of nervous prostration, resulting from mental depression, or in morbid sensitiveness of the nervous system generally.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluid drachm (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Ladies' Slipper.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Ladies' Slipper.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).	

Syrup of Ladies' Slipper.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 200. LARKSPUR SEED.

The Seed of Delphinium Consolida.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Helleboreæ.

HABITAT.—Central Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Larkspur Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Delphinine.

Therapeutically, this drug is very rarely used internally. It is, however, claimed to be diuretic, and valuable in dropsical affections; also, useful in spasmodic asthma. Its principle use is to destroy lice or vermin, and when applied, care should be taken not to use it on an abraded surface.

Dose.—1 to 2 minims (0.06—0.12 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Larkspur Seed.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—3 to 10 minims (0.18—0.60 c. c.).

No. 201. LAVENDER COMPOUND.

(For making Tinctura Lavandulæ Comp., U. S. P., 1880.)

This old and reliable remedy is useful in cases of flatulent colic, nausea, cramps in the stomach and bowels, and in all cases requiring a warm and stimulating effect to the system in general.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Lavender Compound (Spirits), U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—½ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

No. 202. LETTUCE.*The Leaves of Lactuca Sativa.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Ligulifloræ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Garden Lettuce.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Medicinally, this drug is soporific, sedative and mildly narcotic, producing neither headache, disturbance of the digestive functions nor constipation of the bowels.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lettuce.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Lettuce.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Lettuce.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 203. LIQUORICE ROOT, U. S. P., 1880.*The Root of Glycyrrhiza Glabra.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Liquorice Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Glycyrrhizin, Glycamarin.

This preparation will be found to be a valuable adjuvant to cover the acrimony of squills and senega, and for masking the bitter taste of other medicines without affecting their therapeutic value. Its usefulness depends solely upon its demulcent properties, and it is well adapted for catarrhal affections.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Liquorice.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.), as a demulcent for irritation of the bronchial passages.

Syrup of Liquorice.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 204. LIQUORICE ROOT.

The Root of Glycyrrhiza Glabra.

(FOR MASKING THE BITTER TASTE OF QUININE.)

This preparation differs from the preceding, which is the one adopted in the U. S. Pharmacopœia of 1880, in not containing Ammonia in its menstruum, and is preferable on that account for Quinine mixtures. It is readily miscible with water, alcohol or syrup, and will be found to be a valuable adjuvant in disguising bitter or nauseous medicines and as an addition to mixtures for pectoral or laryngeal diseases.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Liquorice Root.

(For masking the bitter taste of Quinine.)

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—4 to 8 fluid drachms (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 205. LIQUORICE, CALABRIA.

(COMMERCIAL EXTRACT.)

This preparation represents the Commercial Extract of Liquorice in a liquid form, and may be used as an addition to the usual cough-mixtures for its demulcent effects, or as an adjuvant to cover their acrimony or bitter taste.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50. c. c.).

No. 206. LIFE EVERLASTING.*The Herb Gnaphalium Margaritaceum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Cudweed, Consumptive's Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal use of this plant is confined chiefly to domestic practice, and is recommended as a tonic, astringent and diaphoretic. It is useful in diseases of the chest and bowels, and in hemorrhagic affections; also, locally applied as a fomentation in bruises, indolent ulcers, etc.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Life Everlasting.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Life Everlasting.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 207. LIFE ROOT.*The Plant Senecio Aureus.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Asteraceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Ragwood, Squaw Weed, False Valerian, Female Regulator, Cockash, Uncum, Golden Senecio.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—No analysis.

Therapeutically, this root is a diuretic, diaphoretic and uterine tonic. It is valuable in many female diseases,—such as amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, etc., and is useful in gravel and other urinary troubles.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Life Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Life Root.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Life Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 208. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The Rhizome and Flowers of Convallaria Majalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliaceæ, Asparagineæ.

HABITAT.—United States, Europe, Northern Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Lily of the Valley.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Convallamarin, Convallarin.

Therapeutically, this drug is an emeto-cathartic and diuretic, and has acquired a reputation as a cardiacal tonic, and while increasing the heart's action, diminishes the frequency of its pulsation, acting very much like Digitalis without the secondary depressing effects. The medical authorities seem to differ greatly in their opinion and use of this remedy. Our supply of the drug is derived from Germany, from the most reliable sources.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lily of the Valley.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

Infusion of Lily of the Valley.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
Tincture Cassia ½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 209. LIVERWORT.*The Plant of Anemone Hepatica.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Anemoneæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Kidney, Liverleaf.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Tannin.

Medicinally, this drug is a mild demulcent, tonic and astringent, well adapted to pulmonary troubles, in which it has acquired considerable reputation.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Liverwort.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Liverwort.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 210. LOBELIA (HERB), U. S. P., 1880.*The Dried Herb of Lobelia Inflata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Lobeliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Indian Tobacco, Emetic Herb, Puke Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Lobeline, Lobelic Acid.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant and narcotic. It is especially serviceable in cases of spasmodic asthma, and as an addition to cough-mixtures in cases of croup whooping-cough, and other laryngeal and pectoral affections.

Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by Lobelia, the most active stimulants, internal as well as external, should be employed; Tannic acid, Gallic acid or strong tea frequently repeated, warmth to the surface, recumbent position important.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims, (0.60—1.90 c. c.), according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lobelia, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Lobelia.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 8 fluid drachms (7.50—30. c. c.), according to the effect desired.

Syrup of Lobelia.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 211. LOBELIA SEED.

The Seeds of Lobelia Inflata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Lobeliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Indian Tobacco.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Lobeline, Lobelic Acid, Volatile Oil.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of an emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant and narcotic. It is especially serviceable in cases of spasmodic asthma, and as an addition to cough-mixtures in cases of croup, whooping-cough, and other laryngeal and pectoral affections. As the seeds contain more or the active constituents than the herb, it follows necessarily that their medicinal activity is greater, hence the resulting preparations are used in smaller doses and their effects must be closely noted.

Antidotes.—(see Lobelia Herb.)

Dose.—3 to 5 minims (0.18—0.30 c. c.), according to the effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lobelia Seed.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

Vinegar of Lobelia Seed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Acetic Acid 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—15 to 20 minims (0.92—1.25 c. c.).

No. 212. LOGWOOD.

The Wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Dæsalpineæ.

HABITAT.—Central America, West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Logwood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Hæmatoxylin, Hæmatein.

The medicinal properties of this drug are purely astringent, and it may be used in all cases where such an effect is desired.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Logwood.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Logwood.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 213. LUPULIN, U. S. P., 1880.

The powder, dusted from the Strobiles, of Humulus Lupulus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticacæ, Cannabineæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Lupulin.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Lupamoric Acid, Lupulin Resin.

This extract is much stronger than the same preparation of hops. Its medicinal properties are those of a mild tonic and sedative narcotic. It is used extensively in all nervous disorders, and as an antaphrodisiac in cases of spermatorrhœa and gonorrhœa. It is also useful in cases of irritable bladder.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.), on a lump of sugar, or in some pleasant vehicle.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Lupulin.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Lupulin.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Lupulin.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Liquor Potassa 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 214. MALE FERN.

The Rhizome of Aspidium Filix Mas.

NATURAL ORDER.—Filices.

HABITAT.—Canada, Asia, Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—High Brake.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Oleo-resin.

This medicine is almost solely used for expelling the tape-worm.

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Male Fern.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 215. MALT.*The Germinated Grain of Hordeum Distichum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminaceæ.

HABITAT.—Cultivated (originally, Western Asia).

COMMON NAME.—Malt.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Diastase, Dextrin, Sugar, Starch.

This fluid extract is made from a carefully-selected malted barley, and upon an unbiased trial will be found fully equal in diastatic strength to any of the solid or semi-liquid preparations of Malt, with the great advantage in its favor of always retaining, unimpaired by age, its diastase in its natural condition, due to the fact that no heat is used in its preparation, it being a simple solution of diastase. Physicians will find it invaluable in all cases of *mal-nutrition*, either in children or adults, in aiding the economy to digest any amylaceous food.

Dose.—From 1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.), in milk, wine or porter, during a meal; or, if preferred, it may be taken in a half wineglass of water.

No. 216. MANACA.*The Root, with Stem attached, of Franciscea Uniflora.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Manaca.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Manacine, Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are classed as those of an alterative in syphilitic cases; it is also diuretic and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism. Its general use has, however, been limited, and it requires more extended observation to establish its reputed virtues.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Manaca.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Manaca.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 217. MANDRAKE, U. S. P., 1880 (Assayed).

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Podophyllum Peltatum.

(Contains not less than 4 per cent. of Resin, of which nearly 50 per cent. is soluble in Chloroform, constituting the Podophyllotoxin of Podwyssotsky.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—May Apple, Wild Lemon, Raccoon Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Podophyllotoxin, Podophyllinic Acid.

This drug, which has acquired a very wide popularity and enters into the composition of many proprietary medicines, is an active stimulus to the liver. It is mainly used in combination with other articles.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Mandrake.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims. (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

No. 218. MANDRAKE COMPOUND.

(Mandrake, Culver's Root, Blue Flag, Dandelion and Ginger.)

This is a combination of remedies known for their valuable cholagogue properties, in conjunction with the aromatic stimulus of Ginger. It is useful in all diseases of the liver and spleen.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50. c. c.).

No. 219. MANZANITA.

The Leaves of Arctostaphylos Glauca.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAME.—Manzanita.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Gallic Acid, Arbutin, Ericolin, Ursone.

These leaves are obtained in California, where they have a medicinal reputation as an astringent and diuretic, superior—it is asserted—to Buchu and Uva Ursi.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Manzanita.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Manzanita.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).	

Syrup of Manzanita.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 220. MARIGOLD.*The Flower-Heads of Calendula Officinalis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Cynarææ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Marigold.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter principle, Calendulin.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are those of an anti-spasmodic, sudorific, deobstruent and emmenagogue. Its use is almost exclusively domestic, but it has acquired a reputation as a local application to lacerated wounds and contusions, preventing suppuration, and quickly healing the parts.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Marigold, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. Use externally.

Infusion of Marigold.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Marigold.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 221. MARSH MALLOW.

The Root of Althæa Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Malvaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Marshmallow.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Asparagin, Mucilage, Sugar, Starch

This root is a valuable demulcent, useful in pulmonary affections, and in all throat troubles arising from an irritated condition of the larynx or bronchial tubes, and as a vehicle for administering the saline remedies used in such cases.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Marsh Mallow.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid ounces (60.—120. c. c.).

Syrup of Marsh Mallow.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 222. MATICO.*The Leaves of Artanthe Elongata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Piperaceæ.

HABITAT.—Tropical America.

COMMON NAME.—Matico.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil, Pungent Resin, Artanthic Acid.

The medicinal virtues of this valuable drug are those of an aromatic tonic and stimulant, having a tendency to act on the urinary passages. It is highly recommended in many diseases of the mucous membranes, as gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc., and has acquired considerable reputation as an hæmostatic, internally or locally.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Matico.

Fluid Extract	1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
Alcohol	11½ fluid ounces (345. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Matico.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Matico.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

MATRICARIA (see Chamomile, German).**No. 223. MEZEREON, U. S. P., 1880.***The Bark of Daphne Mezereum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Thymelaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Mezereon Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Soft acrid Resin, Daphnin.

Medicinally, this is a stimulant, acting upon either the skin or kidneys. It has been regarded as a specific in secondary

syphilis and as an alterative in scrofulous affections. Locally applied, it acts as a vesicant, and has often been employed to form issues and relieve internal irritation.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims (0.30—0.92 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Mezereon Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.). An excellent counter-irritant when applied externally.

Ointment of Mezereon Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.). Use as a local irritant.

No. 224. MILK WEED.

The Root of Asclepias Syriaca or Cornuti.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Silk Weed, Wild Cotton.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter extractive, Resin.

Therapeutically, this drug is used as a tonic, diuretic and alterative. It is extolled in domestic practice as a valuable remedy in dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys and liver, and in pleuritic troubles.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Milk Weed.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Milk Weed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Milk Weed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 225. MISTLETOE.

The Plant (Parasitical) Viscum Album.

NATURAL ORDER.—Loranthaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Mistletoe.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Viscin, Bitter extractive.

Therapeutically, this plant is considered a powerful anti-spasmodic, and is esteemed highly in cases of epilepsy, palsy, and other nervous diseases. It is said to cause vomiting and purging when used in too-large doses, and care must be exercised in its administration. Of late years, the authorities claim for it oxytocic properties superior to those of ergot, in that it produces natural or intermittent contraction of the uterus. It may be used at any stage of labor.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Mistletoe.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Mistletoe.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Wine of Mistletoe.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Mistletoe.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 226. MOTHERWORT.

The Tops and Leaves of Leonurus Cardiaca.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Stachydeae.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Motherwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

This plant is said to be emmenagogue, anti-spasmodic and laxative in its effects. It is used in suppressed lochia, in amenorrhœa and other irritable complaints peculiar to females, as a nervine in hysteria, and in general prostration of the nervous system.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Motherwort.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

Infusion of Motherwort.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid ounces (60.—120. c. c.).

No. 227. MUGWORT.

The Herb Artemesia Vulgaris.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositae, Senecionideae.

HABITAT.—Asia, Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Mugwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are reputed to be stimulant and tonic. It is used in epilepsy; also, as an emmenagogue, and is highly recommended by German physicians, in chorea, amenorrhœa, etc.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Mugwort.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Mugwort.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15. to 30. c. c.).

No. 228. MULLEIN.

The Leaves and Flowers of Verbascum Thapsus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Scrophulariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Mullein.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Mucilage, Sugar. No analysis.

The medicinal properties of this plant are characterized as those of a demulcent, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic. It is useful in colds, catarrhal troubles, diarrhœa, dysentery and hemorrhoidal affections.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Mullein.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Ointment of Mullein.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Evaporate to a soft extract and incorporate with fresh lard, one troy ounce (31. gms.).

No. 229. MUSK ROOT.

The Root of Ferula Sumbul.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Central and Northeastern Asia.

COMMON NAMES.—Sumbul, Jatamansi.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Soft Resin, Bitter extractive.

This is a most valuable nerve stimulant, and is employed in cases of nervous prostration, in the course of low fevers, in *delirium tremens*, hysteria, epilepsy and many other nervous disorders.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Musk Root, U. S. P., 1880,

Fluid Extract	1 3/8 fluid ounces (41.25 c. c.)
Alcohol	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
Water	1 5/8 fluid ounces (48.75 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

Syrup of Musk Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 230. MYRRH.

The Gum Resin of Balsamodendron Myrrha.

NATURAL ORDER.—Burseraceæ, Bursereæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern Africa, Southwestern Arabia.

COMMON NAME.—Gum Myrrh.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (two to five per cent.), Resin (twenty-five to forty per cent.), Gum (forty to sixty per cent.).

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a stimulant and tonic. It is useful in dyspepsia and all nervous disorders, but is more generally used as an adjunct to other remedies in cases of amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and in all such cases due to torpor of the functions. It is used locally in sore or bleeding gums, or as a stimulant to indolent ulcers, etc.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims (0.30—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Myrrh, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract $2\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces (82.50 c. c.)
 Alcohol $13\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces (397.50 c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

No. 231. NETTLE.

The Root of Urtica Dioica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Urticacæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, United States.

COMMON NAME.—Great Stinging Nettle.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Two Resins, Volatile Oil.

This is useful as an astringent, diuretic and tonic. It is a favorite domestic remedy in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, and in all cases of hemorrhage, and in nephritic and gravel troubles.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Nettle.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 232. NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

The Fresh Flowering Branches of Cactus Grandiflorus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cactacæ.

HABITAT.—Tropical America.

COMMON NAME.—Night-Blooming Cereus.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—No analysis.

Therapeutically, this drug is an arterial sedative and is used in functional or organic cardiac affections, such as palpitation of the heart, angina pectoris, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, etc.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Night-Blooming Cereus.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—3 to 10 minims (0.18—0.60 c. c.).

Infusion of Night-Blooming Cereus.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Night-Blooming Cereus.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

No. 233. NUTMEGS.

The Kernel of the Seed of Myristica Fragrans.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myristicaceæ.

HABITAT.—Molucca Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Nutmegs.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil (two to eight per cent.), Fixed Oil (twenty-five to thirty per cent.).

Observation has ranked the medicinal properties of this drug as an aromatic, stimulant and tonic, and it is said to possess decided narcotic effects. It is used more generally as a valuable corroborant to prevent nausea and irritability of the stomach from indigestion, and to mask the unpleasant taste of bitter medicines.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Nutmegs.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 234. NUX VOMICA, U. S. P., 1880 (Assayed).*The Seed of Strychnos Nux Vomica.*

(Contains not less than 1.5 per cent. of Natural Alkaloids.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—India, East India Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Nux Vomica.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Strychnine, Brucine, Igasuric Acid, Igasurine.

This powerful drug is chiefly valuable as a stimulant tonic to the spinal marrow, through which it seems to affect the motor nerves. It is useful in nervous prostration, in *delirium tremens*, in some cases of paralysis, etc. It often relieves obstinate constipation due to atony of the bowels.

Antidotes.—Emetics of Sulphate of Zinc, Mustard or Ipecac, or Hypodermic injection of Apomorphine; Animal Charcoal; Bromide of Potassium or Chloral; Nitrite of Amyl inhalations; Chloroform or Ether to relax the muscles; Hypodermic injections of Curare.

Dose.—1 to 5 minims (0.06—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Nux Vomica, U. S. P., 1880 (Assayed).

Pharmacopœial Test.—100 grains of Tincture (60° F.) evaporated to dryness on a water-bath, should yield not less than two grains of dry extractive matter.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
Water	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—5 to 20 minims (0.30—1.25 c. c.).**No. 235. OATS.***The Seed of Avena Sativa.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Graminaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Oat.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter extractive, Starch, Gluten.

Therapeutically this is said to be a nerve stimulant and tonic, and is useful in all cases of mental lethargy, due to loss of nerve power. It has been more especially recommended as an antidote or specific for the cure of the opium habit.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

No. 236. OPIUM.

The Concrete Juice from Papaver Somniferum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—Western Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Opium.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Morphine, Narcotine, Codeine, Narceine, with Meconic Acid and various other Alkaloids in small quantities.

(Each fluid ounce [30 c. c.] contains 15 grains [0.97 gms.] of Morphine.)

All powdered opium which we employ in the manufacture of our various preparations, must respond to a morphimetric assay of not less than 14 per cent.

This concentrated preparation of opium is used for the purpose of making the Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), U. S. P., 1880. Four fluid ounces (120. c. c.) represent one avoirdupois ounce (28.35 gms.—437½ grains) of carefully assayed Powdered Opium, so as to meet the required morphimetric assay of the U. S. P. If desired to use this preparation medicinally to obtain the effects of Opium, five minims (0.30 c. c.) would be the dose.

Antidotes.—In case of poisoning by Opium, the antidotes are an emetic of ten grains Sulphate of Copper, the stomach pump, external stimulants, cold affusion, Ammonia to the nostrils, enforced exertion and artificial respiration. Belladonna or Hypodermic injection of Atropine is also recommended; Strychnine; Nitrite of Amyl; Gelsemium.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Opium, U. S. P., 1880.

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] contains 6 grains [0.4 gms.] of Morphine.)

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—11 minims (0.68 c. c.) or 22 drops.

Tincture of Opium, U. S. P., 1870.

Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] contains about 5 grains [0.32 gms.] of Morphine.)

Fluid Extract 5½ fluid ounces (165. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 10½ fluid ounces (315. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—13 minims (0.80 c. c.) to 25 drops.

No. 237. OPIUM, AQUEOUS.

The title Fluid Extract, in this case, is a commercial misnomer, and should not be understood to indicate a stronger preparation.

Each fluid ounce (30. c. c.) of this preparation represents six grains (0.4 gms.) of morphine; it will be found to contain all of the valuable alkaloids unimpaired, and in their natural condition. The drug is exhausted with water alone, then concentrated, and a small percentage of alcohol added to prevent deterioration.

Dose.—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

No. 238. OPIUM, CAMPHORATED.

(For making *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, U. S. P., 1880.)

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] contains 1.96 grains [0.128 gms.] of Morphine.)

This preparation, representing in a concentrated form the well-known remedy "Paregoric Elixir," may be used in all cases of pains in the stomach, resulting from flatus or indigestion, and to allay cough where no inflammation exists.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims (0.30—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Opium, Camphorated, U. S. P., 1880.

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] contains .245 grains [0.016 gms.] of Morphine.)

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 239. OPIUM, DEODORIZED, U. S. P., 1880.

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] contains 6 grains [0.4 gms.] of Morphine.)

This preparation and the U. S. P. Tincture Opium, Deodorized, are identical. The title Fluid Extract, in this case, is a commercial misnomer and should not be understood to indicate a stronger preparation. It will be found thoroughly reliable, and may be used to obtain the soporific or narcotic effects of opium in many cases where the ordinary preparations of that drug are contraindicated.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

No. 240. ORANGE PEEL, BITTER, U. S. P., 1880.

The Dried Rind of the Ripe Seville Orange (Citrus Vulgaris).

NATURAL ORDER.—Aurantiaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies. Cultivated in sub-tropical countries.

COMMON NAME.—Bitter Orange Peel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Hesperidin.

This is a mild tonic and carminative, rather more efficient than the sweet peel. It serves as a corrigent to other bitter medicines, to overcome their nauseating and griping properties.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Bitter Orange Peel, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)

Infusion of Bitter Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Bitter Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Magnesium Carbonate	2 drachms (7.8 gms.)
Sugar	14 troy ounces (435.50gms.)

Rub the fluid extract and magnesium carbonate with one troy ounce (31. gms.) of the sugar, and while triturating, add gradually four fluid ounces (120. c. c.) of water. Filter the liquid, and then add sufficient water to make the whole measure eight fluid ounces (240. c. c.); dissolve in it the remainder of the sugar, with the aid of a gentle heat, and strain.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 241. ORANGE PEEL, SWEET.

The Dried Rind of Citrus Aurantium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aurantiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Florida, West Indies. Sub-tropical.

COMMON NAME.—Sweet Orange Peel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Hesperidin.

Medicinally, this is used as a mild tonic and carminative, and will often serve as an adjuvant to the more powerful bitters, to overcome their nauseating properties.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Sweet Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose.</i> —1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).	

Syrup of Sweet Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Magnesium Carbonate	2 drachms (7.8 gms.)
Sugar	14 troy ounces (435.50 gms.)

Rub the fluid extract and magnesium carbonate with one troy ounce (31. gms.) of the sugar, and while triturating, add gradually four fluid ounces (120. c. c.) of water. Filter the liquid, and then add sufficient water to make the whole measure eight fluid ounces (240. c. c.); dissolve in it the remainder of the sugar, with the aid of a gentle heat, and strain.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 242. ORANGE PEEL, SWEET, SOLUBLE.

The Rind of the Fruit Citrus Aurantium.

(For making the *Syrupus Aurantii Dulcis*, U. S. P.)

Dose.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Sweet Orange Peel, Soluble.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose.</i> —4 to 8 fluid drachms (15.—30. c. c.).	

No. 243. ORRIS ROOT.

The Rhizome of Iris Florentina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Iridaceæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Italy.

COMMON NAMES.—Florentine Orris, White Flag.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Bitter extractive.

This drug is said to be emetic and cathartic, though it is scarcely used as a medicine but more as a flavoring ingredient to cologne, perfumery, mouth-washes, etc.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Orris Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Orris Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 244. PANSY.

The Wild Flowering Herb of Viola Tricolor.

NATURAL ORDER.—Violaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Pansy, Heart's Ease, Johnny-jump-up.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Salicylic Acid, Resin, Bitter extractive.

The therapeutical properties ascribed to this plant are emollient, alterative and expectorant. It is useful in pectoral, nephritic and cutaneous affections.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Pansy.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Pansy.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 245. PAREIRA BRAVA, U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Chondodendron Tomentosum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Pareira Brava.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pelosine, Resin, Bitter extractive.

This drug is highly esteemed by many physicians in chronic diseases of the bladder and urinary passages. It is also extensively used in cases of stone in the bladder.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Pareira Brava.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 246. PARSLEY ROOT.

The Root of Petroselinum Sativum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated extensively.

COMMON NAME.—Parsley Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Apiin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be aperient and diuretic, and it is used extensively in domestic practice in nephritic and dropsical affections.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Parsley Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M: *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 247. PARSLEY SEED.

The Fruit of Petroselinum Sativum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferæ, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Levant, Southern Europe. Cultivated extensively.

COMMON NAME.—Parsley Seed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Apiol, Apiin.

The medicinal properties of these fruits are the same as those of the root, but much more powerful in effective results. The antiperiodic effects in intermittent cases is due to the action of the volatile oil and apiol. It is also highly commended as an emmenagogue in cases of amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Dose.—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Parsley Seed.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Parsley Seed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.).

No. 248. PELLITORY.*The Root of Anacyclus Pyrethrum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Anthemideæ.

HABITAT.—Mediterranean coast.

COMMON NAME.—Pellitory.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid Resin and fixed Oils, Pyrethrine.

Therapeutically, this drug is a powerful sialagogue and stimulant, serving to relieve chronic inflammations and engorgements, and is also useful as a mouth-wash in sore or inflamed gums.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims (0.30.—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Pellitory, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces (82.50 c. c.)
 Alcohol 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces (397.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

No. 249. PENNYROYAL.*The Leaves and Tops of Hedeoma Pulegioides.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiataæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Pennyroyal.

* ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

Therapeutically, this herb is a stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue and carminative; its use being almost exclusively confined to domestic practice in cases of suppressed lochia, given in hot infusion in conjunction with the warm foot-bath.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Pennyroyal.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid ounces (60.—120. c. c.).

No. 250. PICHÍ.

The Small Branches, Wood and Leaves of Fabiana Imbricata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ.

HABITAT.—Chili.

COMMON NAME.—Pichi.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter Resin, Volatile Oil.

Considerable attention has recently been directed to this valuable South American drug. Although having achieved quite a local reputation, its great importance in diseases of the urinary apparatus has been, until recently, imperfectly appreciated. It is extensively employed in the treatment of vesical catarrh—acute or chronic—following a mechanical cause, such as gravel or calculus, by quickly modifying the urinary secretions, calming the irritability and favoring the expulsion of gravel and calculi through the urethra. Its specific action upon the liver is attributed to diuretic properties, though especially recommended in those dyspeptic disorders due to insufficient biliary secretions. Our facilities for procuring an exceptional quality of this drug are at present unsurpassed, and by a careful study of its character and constituents, we have been enabled to prepare a fluid extract which in every particular represents the therapeutic virtues of the drug.

Dose.—15 to 40 minims (0.92—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Pichi.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
M. and filter.	<i>Dose.</i> —1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.)

No. 251. PIMPINELLA.

The Root of Pimpinella Saxifraga.

NATURAL ORDER.—Umbelliferae, Orthospermæ.

HABITAT.—Central Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Pimpernel, Saxifraga.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Acrid Resin, Pimpinellin.

Medicinally, this drug ranks as a stomachic, diuretic and diaphoretic, and as a local stimulant. It is useful in chronic catarrh, asthma, amenorrhœa, etc.

Dose.—20 to 30 minims (1.25—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Pimpinella.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).	

No. 252. PINK ROOT, U. S. P., 1880.

The Rhizome and Rootlets of Spigelia Marilandica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Worm Grass, Pink Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Spigeline, Resins, Bitter extractive.

This article ranks among the powerful anthelmintics. It produces a feebly narcotic impression when taken in large doses, and should always be combined with cathartics.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pink Root.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Pink Root.

Fluid Extract	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.). It should be combined with, or immediately followed by a cathartic.

Syrup of Pink Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

No. 253. PINK ROOT AND SENNA.

(A combination of the two drugs with the addition of Aromatic Oils.)

This combination is known and used as a safe and reliable vermifuge for adults and children.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.), according to age and symptoms.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pink Root and Senna.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Pink Root and Senna.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Pink Root and Senna.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 254. PIPSISSEWA, U. S. P., 1880.

The Herb of Chimaphila Umbellata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Pyroleæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Princess Pine, Ground Holly.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Arbutin, Ericolin, Tannin. Resin, Chima-
philin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are tonic, diuretic and astringent.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pipsissewa.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Pipsissewa.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Pipsissewa.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No 255. PLANTAIN.

The Leaves of Plantago Major.

NATURAL ORDER.—Plantaginaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Plantain Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS—Resin, Bitter extractive.

In domestic practice, this drug is used medicinally as a refrigerant, diuretic, astringent and deobstruent. It has been highly extolled in hemorrhagic cases, especially from the lungs, and also in dysenteric troubles.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Infusion of Plantain.**

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Plantain.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Cataplasm or Poultice of Plantain Leaves.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Hot Water 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)

To be mixed intimately with ground elm bark, flaxseed, Indian-, rye- or oat-meal to the proper consistence and applied warm to the affected parts.

No. 256. PLEURISY ROOT.

The Root of Asclepias Tuberosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asclepiadaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Butterfly Weed, Wind Root, Tuber Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Bitter principle, two Resins.

Therapeutically, this drug is used as an expectorant and diaphoretic. It also possesses tonic properties without being stimulating, and is used extensively in catarrhal affections, pneumonia, pleurisy and other pectoral diseases—hence its popular name.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pleurisy Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Pleurisy Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Pleurisy Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 257. POISON OAK.

The Leaves of Rhus Toxicodendron.

NATURAL ORDER.—Anacardiaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Poison Oak.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Toxicodendric Acid.

The medicinal properties of this drug are those of a narcotic and irritant poison, and it is said to be valuable in paralysis,

chronic rheumatism, and in various cutaneous affections, and other diseases requiring a stimulant narcotic effect.

Antidote.—Copious draughts of solution of Carbonate of Sodium are recommended to counteract the irritating effect of this drug.

Dose.—2 to 10 minims (0.12—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Poison Oak.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.), cautiously administered.

Infusion of Poison Oak.

Fluid Extract	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.), cautiously administered.

No. 258. POKE ROOT.

The Root of Phytolacca Decandra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Phytolaccaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Garget, Scoke, Coakum.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Tannin, Volatile Oil.

The medicinal properties of this drug are emetic, purgative, alterative and feebly narcotic. It has acquired considerable reputation in cases of chronic rheumatism, etc.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Poke Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Poke Root.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 259. POMEGRANATE BARK.

The Bark of the Root of Punica Granatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Granataceæ.

HABITAT.—Mediterranean Coast, East and West Indies.

COMMON NAME.—Pomegranate Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pelletierine, Punico, Tannin.

Therapeutically, this drug is employed for its astringency, in diarrhœa, colliquative sweats, etc., and as an addition to injections or lotions in cases of leucorrhœa, or in gargles for sore throat, etc. It has also acquired some reputation for the expulsion of the tape-worm.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pomegranate Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Pomegranate Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Pomegranate Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 260. POPLAR BARK.*The Bark of Populus Tremuloides.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Salicaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—American Aspen.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Populin, Salicin.

Therapeutically, this bark is a tonic and febrifuge, and is useful in intermittent fever, and in the debility succeeding acute disease.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Poplar Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 4 fluid ounces (30.—120. c. c.).

No. 261. POPPY FLOWERS.*The Petals of Papaver Rhœas.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia and Europe.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Poppy Flower.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Rhœadine, Rhœadic and Papaveric Acids.

The medicinal uses of this drug are those of a mild opiate, and it may be used in cases of cough, requiring a mild sedative effect.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Poppy Flowers.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 262. POPPY HEADS.

The Capsules of Papaver Somniferum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Papaveraceæ.

HABITAT.—Western Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Poppy Capsules.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Traces of the principal alkaloids of Opium.

Therapeutically, this drug is used as a feeble narcotic, representing opium in its mildest form, and this extract may be added to cough or other mixtures with advantage.

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). This preparation is useful as an anodyne fomentation to painful tumors, etc.

Syrup of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Cataplasm or Poultice of Poppy Heads.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Hot Vinegar 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix with linseed-, oat-, Indian- or rye-meal to form a poultice, and apply to the painful parts.

No. 263. PRICKLY-ASH BARK, U. S. P., 1880.*The Bark of Xanthoxylum Americanum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America

COMMON NAMES.—Tooth-ache Tree, Yellow Wood, Suter Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Oleo-resin, Bitter extractive.

The effect of this bark is stimulant, producing general arterial excitement, with a tendency to diaphoresis. It is a favorite domestic remedy in cases of chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Prickly-Ash Bark.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Prickly-Ash Bark.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 264. PRICKLY-ASH BERRIES.*The Berries or Fruit of Xanthoxylum Americanum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (south).

COMMON NAMES.—Tooth-ache Tree, Suter Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Oleo-resin.

Medicinally, these berries are stimulant, carminative and antispasmodic, acting especially upon the mucous tissues. They are useful also in nervous diseases, chronic rheumatism, etc.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Prickly-Ash Berries.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Prickly-Ash Berries.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Prickly-Ash Berries.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PTELEA (see Wafer Ash).

No. 265. PULSATILLA.

The Plant Anemone Pulsatilla.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Anemoneæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Pasque Flower.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Acrid oily substance (Volatile).

Medicinally, this drug is alterative and emmenagogue. It is also a valuable nervine stimulant and uterine tonic.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Pulsatilla.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

Infusion of Pulsatilla.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 266. QUASSIA.

The Wood of Picræna Excelsa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Simarubaceæ.

HABITAT.—Jamaica.

COMMON NAME.—Quassia Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Quassin.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are those of the simple bitters. It is a valuable tonic, adapted to dyspeptic cases, and to those debilitated conditions of the system which often succeed acute disease.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Quassia, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 1 ½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 ½ fluid ounces (435. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.)

Infusion of Quassia.

Fluid Extract ¼ fluid ounce (7.50 c. c.)
 Cold Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 267. QUEBRACHO.

The Bark of Aspidosperma Quebracho.

NATURAL ORDER.—Apocynaceæ (variety "Blanco").

HABITAT.—Argentine Republic, Chili.

COMMON NAME.—Quebracho Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Aspidospermine, Quebrachine.

Therapeutically, this bark is said to be tonic, diuretic and antispasmodic, acquiring also a reputation as a specific in cases of dyspnoea, asthma and other nervous affections.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).	

Infusion of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Cold Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).	

Syrup of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.)	

Wine of Quebracho.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).	

No. 268. QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

The Root of Eupatorium Purpureum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Gravel Root, Trumpet Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Eupatorin, Volatile Oil, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are diuretic, tonic, stimulant and astringent. It may be used with good results in dropsical affections, gravel and other chronic disorders of the kidney and bladder.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Queen of the Meadow.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.)	

Infusion of Queen of the Meadow.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose.</i> — $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).	

Syrup of Queen of the Meadow.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose.</i> —2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 269. QUEEN'S ROOT, U. S. P., 1880.*The Root of Stillingia Sylvatica.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Queen's Delight, Yaw Root, Silver Leaf.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Pungent Resin, Stillingine, Volatile Oil.

As an alterative, this drug ranks fully as high as sarsaparilla, and is considered superior by many physicians. When the two are combined, they form an excellent vehicle for giving the iodides in cases requiring a combination of the vegetable and mineral alterative treatment.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Queen's Root, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Infusion of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 270. QUEEN'S ROOT COMPOUND.

(Queen's Root, Turkey Corn, Pipsissewa, Blue Flag, Burdock, Coriander, Prickly-Ash Berries.)

This compound will be found to be powerfully alterative, and is invaluable in cases of syphilis, rheumatism and diseases of the mucous passages, and an excellent adjuvant for administering the iodides.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Tincture of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—3 to 6 fluid drachms (11.25—22.50 c. c.).

Compound Infusion of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Compound Syrup of Queen's Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 271. RHATANY, U. S. P., 1880.

The Small Roots of Krameria Triandra.

NATURAL ORDER.—Krameriaceæ.

HABITAT.—Peru, Bolivia, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Rhatany Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Kramero-tannic Acid, twenty per cent.

This extract is made from the smaller roots, carefully selected, as better representing the full medicinal properties of this

valuable drug, which are those of a mild tonic and powerful astringent in cases of diarrhœa, passive hemorrhages and other morbid discharges from the bowels.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhatany, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Rhatany.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Cold Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.). Useful as a wash or injection.

Syrup of Rhatany.

Fluid Extract 6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Ointment of Rhatany.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Evaporate to a soft consistence, and mix intimately with fresh lard, two troy ounces (62. gms.). Useful in bleeding hemorrhoids.

No. 272. RHUBARB, U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Rheum Officinale.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygonaceæ.

HABITAT.—Western and Central China.

COMMON NAME.—Rhubarb.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Chrysophan, Chrysophanic Acid, Rheo-tannic Acid.

In the selection and gathering of this well-known drug, the utmost precaution is exercised to reject all defective and inferior portions, with which it is not infrequently mixed.

It is subjected to a most thorough inspection and the percentage of resino-extractive matter accurately determined by assay. As a cathartic and astringent, this preparation has no superior, the latter property not interfering with the former, as the purgative effect precedes the astringent, and therefore it is useful in diarrhœa when an aperient is indicated. It is also quite efficient in dyspepsia attended with constipation.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhubarb, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Fluid Extract Cardamom	2½ fluid drachms (9.40 c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	3¾ fluid ounces (112.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract	1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14½ fluid ounces (435. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—4 to 8 fluid drachms (15.—30. c. c.).

Wine of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb	1⅝ fluid ounces (48.75 c. c.)
Fluid Extract Calamus	1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
Sherry Wine	14¼ fluid ounces (427.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 273. RHUBARB, AROMATIC.

(Combining Rhubarb Root with Spices.)

This combination is a warm stomachic laxative, well adapted for bowel complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and is so combined with aromatics, as to produce no nausea or disturbance of the organs of digestion.

Dose.—½ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose.</i> —2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	6 fluid ounces (180. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	3 pints (1440. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.) for adults; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.) for infants and children.

Aromatic Infusion of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 274. RHUBARB AND POTASSA COMPOUND.

(A combination of Rhubarb and Golden Seal, with Potassium Carbonate and Aromatics.)

This combination is a valuable remedy, combining in an agreeable form that of a laxative, antacid and tonic. It is useful in constipation, dyspepsia and acidity of the stomach, and when diluted with syrup forms the neutralizing cordial.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa Compound.

(NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.)

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Syrup	13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 275. RHUBARB AND SENNA.

(Rhubarb Root, Senna and Aromatics).

This is a valuable stomachic and purgative remedy. It is usually acceptable to the stomach, and is well adapted to cases of habitual constipation with gastric uneasiness, especially in persons of gouty habits, and to those addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna.

(OR WARNER'S GOUT CORDIAL).

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 46 fluid ounces (1380. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15.—60. c. c.).

Infusion of Rhubarb and Senna.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)

Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid ounces (60.—120. c. c.).

Syrup of Rhubarb and Senna.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 276. RHUBARB, SWEET.

(For making the Tinctura Rhei Dulcis, U. S. P., 1880.)

This preparation, designed for making the officinal tincture rhubarb (sweet), represents the medicinal properties of rhubarb aromatized in a very agreeable form, and may be given to children advantageously.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Rhubarb, Sweet, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract $4\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces (127.50 c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol $20\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces (622.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 277. RHUS AROMATICA.*The Bark of Rhus Triloba.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Anacardiaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Fragrant Sumach, Squaw Berry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

The medicinal use of this drug is that of a specific in the cure of diabetes, which assertion we only quote as given from various authorities. The true therapeutic effects are those of an astringent, diuretic and stimulant.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rhus Aromatica.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Rhus Aromatica.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Rhus Aromatica.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.).

No. 278. ROSE LEAVES, U. S. P., 1880.*The Petals of Rosa Centifolia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Roseæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Pale Rose Leaves.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin.

The well-known astringent and aromatic properties of this drug, class it as a valuable remedy in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, and also as a flavoring ingredient to the acidulous and nauseous bitters.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Infusion of Rose Leaves.

Fluid Extract	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	3 fluid drachms (11.25 c. c.)
Refined Sugar	1½ troy ounces (46.5 gms.)
Hot Water	2½ pints (1200. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid ounces (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Rose Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Honey of Rose Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Clarified Honey	25 troy ounces (775. gms.)

M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.), or as a gargle.

No. 279. ROSIN WEED.

The Root of Silphium Gummiferum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Asteraceæ.

HABITAT.—Western United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Rosin Weed, Compass Plant.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

Therapeutically, this root is emetic, diuretic, febrifuge and expectorant. It is beneficial in obstinate dry coughs, asthmatic affections and pulmonary catarrhal diseases. It is useful, also, in intermittent fevers.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Rosin Weed.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Rosin Weed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Rosin Weed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Liquor Potassa 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 280. RUE.

The Leaves of Ruta Graveolens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rutaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Rue.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Volatile Oil, Rutin.

The medicinal effects of this drug are those of a stimulant, abortifacient and diaphoretic. It is valuable in dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa and in suppressed lochia, from cold or local congestion of the uterine functions.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Rue.**

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
 Water 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Rue.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 281. SAGE.

The Leaves of Salvia Officinalis

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Monardeae.

HABITAT.—Southern Europe. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Sage.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin.

This well-known domestic remedy is valuable as an aromatic stimulant and diaphoretic. It is useful as an addition to gargles in sore throat, quincy and other diseases of a congestive character.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sage.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Sage.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Wine of Sage.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—4 to 8 fluid drachms (15.—30. c. c.). It may also be used as a stimulant wash to indolent ulcers or sores.

No. 282. SANDAL WOOD.

The Inner Ligneous Portion of Santalum Album.

NATURAL ORDER.—Santalaceae.

HABITAT.—Southern India, Feejee Islands, Sandwich Islands.

COMMON NAME.—Sandal Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Tannin, Volatile Oil.

The medicinal properties of this article are those of a refrigerant and diuretic, and it is said to be an efficient cure for gonorrhoea—some practitioners preferring it to copaiba. The aroma is observable in the urine in a few hours after using it.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sandal Wood.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
Water	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
M. and filter. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

Syrup of Sandal Wood.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Liquor Potassa	2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 283. SARSAPARILLA, U. S. P., 1880.*The Root of Smilax Officinalis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Smilacæ.

HABITAT.—From Mexico to Brazil.

COMMON NAME.—Sarsaparilla.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Parillin, Resin.

The alterative properties of this drug, as a remedy in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, are too well-known to require any description. As a vehicle for the administration of iodides, it is very extensively prescribed.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).	

Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
M. <i>Dose</i> .—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).	

No. 284. SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, U. S. P., 1880.

(Sarsaparilla Root, Liquorice Root, Sassafras and Mezereon Barks.)

Among alterative remedies, for use in cutaneous and scorbutic diseases and in syphilitic and scrofulous disorders, this preparation occupies a prominent rank.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 285. SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.

(For making the U. S. P. Syrup.)

(Sarsaparilla, Pale Rose Leaves, Senna, Liquorice, Guaiacum Wood, with the addition of the aromatic Oils of Sassafras, Anise and Gaultheria.)

This preparation is a valuable alterative and stimulant in cutaneous and scorbutic affections, and it will be found to be an excellent vehicle for the administration of the iodides.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Fluid Extract 2½ fluid ounces (75. c. c.)

Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 286. SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION.

This is a valuable combination, representing the alterative properties of sarsaparilla, with the tonic and diuretic action of dandelion root.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).**Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.**

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).**No. 287. SASSAFRAS BARK.***The Bark of the Root of Sassafras Officinale*

NATURAL ORDER.—Lauraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Sassafras Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Sassafrid.

This bark is stimulant and diaphoretic, and is said to be antiscorbutic. It has also been highly recommended in rheumatic, cutaneous and syphilitic affections. Its principal use, however, is that of an adjuvant to other more efficient remedies, improving the flavor and rendering them more cordial to the stomach.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sassafras Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Alcohol 10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)

Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).**Infusion of Sassafras Bark.**

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 288. SAVINE, U. S. P., 1880.

The Tops of Juniperus Sabina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Canada, United States (north).

COMMON NAME.—Savine.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin.

Medicinally, this drug is highly stimulant in its action upon both the skin and the uterus. It is useful in menorrhagia and amenorrhœa, but should never be given when much local and general excitement exists.

M. Dose.—5 to 20 minims (0.30—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Savine.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
Water	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Savine.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Cerate of Savine.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Resin Cerate	12 troy ounces (372. gms.)

Evaporate the extract over a water-bath to a thick consistence, and mix intimately with the resin cerate, previously melted.

No. 289. SAW PALMETTO.

The Berries or Drupes of Serenoa Serrulata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Palmeæ.

HABITAT.—Southern United States.

COMMON NAME.—Saw Palmetto.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Fixed Oil, Saccharine extractive matter.

Current literature, during the past year or two, has furnished a number of communications relating to Saw Palmetto, and we desire to call the attention of the profession to our fluid extract, which thoroughly represents the therapeutic properties of the drug.

Saw Palmetto was originally employed for the relief of prostatic enlargement, as it occurs in elderly persons, but more recently it has been found to possess marked aphrodisiac properties when administered in small doses at short intervals. Not infrequently, it will be found to produce most salutary effects when enlargement of the prostate is associated with sexual incapacity, the exhibition of the remedy being followed, it is said, by renewed vigor of the reproductive organs. In this class of cases, however, it is needless to add, that caution should be exercised, to avoid the depression which is certain to follow over-stimulation.

This drug is also recommended as an excellent nutrient tonic, possessing sedative and diuretic properties. By its calmative effect upon the mucous membrane, it produces sleep, relieves cough, promotes expectoration and improves digestion. It is also used with great benefit in cardiacal asthma, laryngeal phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and is reported to be a specific in catarrhal affections, effecting a cure that is rapid and permanent in results.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Saw Palmetto.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 6 fluid drachms (7.50—22.50 c. c.).

Syrup of Saw Palmetto.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Glycerin	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Syrup	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 290. SCULLCAP, U. S. P., 1880.

The Herb of Scutellaria Lateriflora.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Stachydeae.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Blue Scullcap, Mad Weed, Hoodwort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive.

This plant has valuable nervine or antispasmodic properties, and has been successfully used in neuralgic and nervous affections.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sculcap.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50 to 15. c. c.).

Infusion of Sculcap.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Sculcap.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 291. SEA-WRACK.

The Sea Weed, Fucus Vesiculosus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Algæ.

HABITAT.—Atlantic Ocean.

COMMON NAME.—Bladder Wrack.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Organic Matter (sixty-two per cent.), Organic principles with various Salts.

This remedy is coming into vogue for reducing obesity, and some well-authenticated cases are reported, where its use has seemed entirely successful. In addition, all food that is fat-producing should be avoided, and a diet of strictly nitrogenous matter should be adhered to. All carbonaceous food, such as grain, potatoes, fat, and malt liquors, tend to promote the formation of fat.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sea-Wrack.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Sea-Wrack.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Wine of Sea-Wrack.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Sherry Wine 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

SENECIO (see Life Root).**No. 292. SENEGA, U. S. P., 1880.**

The Root of Polygala Senega.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygalacæ.

HABITAT.—United States (west and south).

COMMON NAMES.—Senega, Seneca, Snake Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Polygalic Acid, Pectic Acid, Methyl-Salicylic Ether.

This is a valuable and well-known stimulant-expectorant, much used in chronic catarrhal affections. It is also diuretic and cathartic.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.**Tincture of Senega.**

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Senega.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Senega.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 293. SENNA, U. S. P., 1880.

The Leaves of Cassia Acutifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Cæsalpineæ.

HABITAT.—Eastern and Central Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Senna.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Cathartic Acid.

As a medicine, Senna is one of our safest and most reliable purgatives, adapted either for children or adults. It has some griping properties which can best be avoided by combining the extract with aromatics.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Senna.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Water 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—3 to 6 fluid drachms (11.25—22.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Senna.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Senna.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluid ounce (7.50 to 30. c. c.).

No. 294. SENNA, AQUEOUS.*The Leaves of Cassia Acutifolia.*

The value of this preparation is in its cathartic effect without griping; the menstruum used dissolving out the cathartic to the exclusion of the resinous griping principle, which effect renders it a very desirable remedy for children or enfeebled aged persons.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Senna, Aqueous.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Water	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—3 to 6 fluid drachms (11.25—22.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Senna, Aqueous.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Senna, Aqueous.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Spiced Syrup Rhubarb	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 8 fluid drachms (7.50—30. c. c.).

No. 295. SENNA, COMPOUND.*The Leaves of Cassia Acutifolia, with Aromatics.*

This is a very desirable combination of this valuable cathartic remedy, aromatized so as to overcome the nauseating and griping effects.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Senna, Compound.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—3 to 6 fluid drachms (11.25—22.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Senna, Compound.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Senna, Compound.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Spiced Syrup Rhubarb 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 8 fluid drachms (7.50—30. c. c.).

No. 296. SENNA AND JALAP.

This is a prompt, safe and reliable cathartic, uniting the tonic and laxative effects of senna with the more powerful effect of jalap. It will be found to be an excellent remedy for bilious or hepatic derangement.

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Senna and Jalap.

(ELIXIR SALUTIS.)

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Senna and Jalap.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Senna and Jalap.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 297. SENNA PODS.*The Fruit of Cassia Acutifolia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Cæsalpinaeæ.

HABITAT.—Upper Egypt, Nubia, Africa.

COMMON NAME.—Senna Pods.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Cathartic Acid, Resinous extractive.

The advantage claimed for these fruits is that they contain more of the cathartic principle of Senna than the leaves. We prepare the fluid extract from the Alexandria Senna Pods, using a menstruum which dissolves out the cathartic principles to the exclusion of the resinous griping substance, thereby adapting its use to cases of children or aged enfeebled persons.

Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Infusion of Senna Pods.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Senna Pods.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

SERPENTARIA (see Virginia Snake Root).**No. 298. SIMARUBA.***The Bark of the Root of Simaruba Officinalis.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Simarubacæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Brazil, West Indies, Guiana.

COMMON NAME.—Simaruba Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Quassin.

Medicinally, this drug may be classed with the simple tonic bitters and used for the same purpose. It has acquired a reputation as a specific in dysentery and obstinate diarrhoea, simply acting by its tonicity in overcoming the debilitating and enfeebled condition consequent upon these diseases.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Simaruba Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Simaruba Bark.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
 Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 299. SKUNK CABBAGE.

The Root of Dracontium Fetidum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Meadow Cabbage, Skunk Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Principle, Resin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are stimulant, antispasmodic and expectorant. It is useful in asthma, whooping-cough, nervous irritability, hysteria and epilepsy.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Skunk Cabbage.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.)

Infusion of Skunk Cabbage.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Skunk Cabbage.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 300. SOAP BARK.*The Bark of Quillaia Saponaria.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Rosaceæ, Spirææ.

HABITAT.—Chili, Peru.

COMMON NAMES.—Quillaia, Soap Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Saponin, two per cent.

The medicinal virtues of this bark are those of a stimulant expectorant, diuretic and detergent. Owing to its irritating properties when snuffed up the nostrils, it may be used as a sternutatory.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Soap Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Soap Bark.

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)

Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 301. SOLOMON'S SEAL.*The Root of Polygonatum Biflorum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Liliacæ, Asparagineæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Solomon's Seal.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Convallarin, Asparagin.

The medicinal properties of this drug are said to be cathartic, diuretic and emetic. It has been used effectively in gout and rheumatism, and as an external application in bruises and tumors, serving as an excellent deobstruent.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Solomon's Seal.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Solomon's Seal.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 302. SPIKENARD.

The Root of Aralia Racemosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Araliaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Life-of-Man, Petty-Morrel.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This drug is alterative and aromatic, and is a valuable remedy in some pulmonary diseases.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Spikenard.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Spikenard.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Spikenard.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 303. SPINY BURREED.

The Plant Xanthium Spinosum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Spiny Clot-burr.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

Medicinally, this plant is sudorific and diaphoretic, but its value, at present, is in its supposed qualities as a specific cure for hydrophobia.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Spiny Burreed.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 3 fluid drachms (3.75—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Spiny Burreed.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Spiny Burreed.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 304. SQUAW VINE.

The Herb Mitchella Repens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Rubiaceæ, Coffeæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Squaw Vine.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Saponin principle.

This is recommended as a valuable alterative and uterine tonic, useful in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, but especially endorsed as a specific in cases of amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and where there is a congestive or enfeebled uterine action.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Squaw Vine.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Squaw Vine.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 305. SQUAW VINE, COMPOUND.

(OR, HELONIAS COMPOUND).

(Representing the ingredients of the Compound Syrup of Squaw Vine, commonly known as "Mother's Cordial.")

The medicinal properties of this preparation are those of a uterine tonic and anti-spasmodic. It is useful in all deranged conditions of the reproductive organs. It is stated it will prevent miscarriage and facilitate easy labor, and appears to exert a specific tonic influence on the uterus.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Squaw Vine, Compound.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 306. SQUILL, U. S. P., 1880.

The Bulb of Urginea Scilla, divested of its dry membranous outer scales, sliced and dried.

NATURAL ORDER.—Lilaceæ, Lileæ.

HABITAT.—Mediterranean Coast.

COMMON NAME.—Squill.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Scillipicrin, Scillitoxin, Scillin-Scillain.

The medicinal properties of this favorite drug are expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses, emetic and purgative.

Dose.—5 to 60 minims (0.30—3.75 c. c.), according to effect desired.

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Squill, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 Water 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

Syrup of Squill.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Acetic Acid No. 8 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Vinegar of Squill.

Fluid Extract 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces (52.50 c. c.)
 Dilute Acetic Acid 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces (427.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 307. SQUILL, ACETIC.

The Bulb of Urginea Scilla.

The medicinal properties of this drug as an expectorant are well-known. In this fluid extract, the root is exhausted with acetic acid, thus avoiding the stimulating effects of alcohol.

Dose.—10 to 60 minims (0.60—3.75 c. c.), diluted with water.

PREPARATIONS.

Syrup of Squill, Acetic.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
M. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Vinegar of Squill, Acetic.

Fluid Extract 3½ fluid ounces (105. c. c.)
Water 12½ fluid ounces (375. c. c.)
M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 308. SQUILL, COMPOUND.

(SQUILL AND SENEGA.)

This valuable combination is emetic, diuretic and expectorant. It is useful in cases of croup and other pectoral troubles, and, in large doses, it will often act as a cathartic.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Squill and Senega.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Syrup of Squill and Senega, or Compound Syrup of Squill.

(COXE'S HIVE SYRUP.)

Fluid Extract 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Tartar Emetic 48 grains (3. gms.)
Simple Syrup 40 fluid ounces (1200. c. c.)

M. Heat one pint (480. c. c.) of the syrup to the boiling point, and then carefully dissolve in it the tartar emetic, and

mix with the balance of the syrup ; lastly, add the fluid extract, and thoroughly mix the whole together and strain.

Dose.—From 5 minims (0.30 c. c.) to 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.), according to age, symptoms, constitution and effect desired.

STILLINGIA (see Queen's Root).

No. 309. STAVESACRE.

The Dried Ripe Seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ranunculaceæ, Helleboreæ.

HABITAT.—South of Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Stavesacre.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Delphinine, Delphinoidine, Delphisine, Staphisain.

This drug is emetic, cathartic and diuretic. It is poisonous, and its internal use has been almost abandoned on account of its violent effects. Externally, it is useful as an embrocation in rheumatic complaints and for the destruction of vermin. Care must be taken not to use externally if the skin is broken.

Dose.—1 to 2 minims (0.06—0.12 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Stavesacre.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.), cautiously administered, and when used externally, care should be taken to use only on the unbroken skin.

Ointment of Stavesacre.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
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Evaporate to a soft consistence, then mix intimately with lard, four ounces (113.4 gms.). N. B.—Use only on the unbroken skin or surface.

No. 310. STONE ROOT.

The Root of Collinsonia Canadensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae, Saturcieae.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Horse Weed, Horse Balm, Rich Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

This root is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic and diuretic, and of late, attention has been called to it in cases of catarrh of the bladder, gravel, etc.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Stone Root.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Stone Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Hot Water	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Stone Root.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 311. STRAMONIUM LEAVES (Assayed).

The Leaves of Datura Stramonium.

(Contains not less than 0.3 per cent. of natural Alkaloids, Daturine, Hyoscyamine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceae.

HABITAT.—Asia. Naturalized in most countries.

COMMON NAMES.—Thornapple, Jamestown Weed, Jimson Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Daturine, Hyoscyamine.

In moderate doses, this drug is sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic; in large doses, powerfully narcotic. It is used successfully in mania and epilepsy, and is also beneficial in many

cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and spasmodic asthma. It is a remedy that should never be given in plethoric cases, unless preceded by ample depletion, and its effects should be closely watched.

Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by Stramonium, the antidotes are an emetic, ten grains of Sulphate of Copper, twenty grains of Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce of Wine of Ipecac, Chloroform inhalations, or Hypodermic injection of one-tenth grain Apomorphine.

Dose.—2 to 5 minims (0.12—0.30 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—10 to 20 minims (0.60—1.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.). Useful as a fomentation to painful tumors and wounds.

Syrup of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Ointment of Stramonium Leaves.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
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Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with fresh lard, 1 troy ounce (31. gms.).

No. 312. STRAMONIUM SEEDS, U. S. P., 1880.

The Seeds of Datura Stramonium.

(Contains not less than 0.35 per cent. Natural Alkaloids, Daturine, Hyoscyamine.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Solanaceæ.

HABITAT.—Asia. Naturalized in most countries.

COMMON NAMES.—Thornapple, Jamestown Weed, Jimson Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Daturine, Resin, Hyoscyamine.

In medicinal activity, the seeds are stronger than the leaves, and rank as a powerful narcotic—controlling maniacal spasm,

epilepsy, etc. They are also valuable as a sedative and anodyne, to relieve troublesome coughs and other pectoral disorders.

Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by Stramonium, the antidotes are an emetic, ten grains of Sulphate of Copper, twenty grains of Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce of Wine of Ipecac, Chloroform inhalations, or Hypodermic injection of one-tenth grain Apomorphine.

Dose.—1 to 3 minims (0.06—0.18 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Stramonium Seeds, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract	1½ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4½ fluid ounces (135. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—5 to 30 minims (0.30—1.90 c. c.).

Ointment of Stramonium Seeds.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
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Evaporate to a soft extract, and mix intimately with fresh lard, 1 troy ounce (31. gms.).

No. 313. STYRAX, SOLUBLE.

A Balsam from the Inner Bark of Liquidambar Orientalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Hamamelaceæ, Balsamifluæ.

HABITAT.—Asia Minor.

COMMON NAME.—Storax.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Styrol, Cinnamic Acid (a resinous compound).

This drug is a stimulating expectorant, and is highly extolled in phthisis, asthma, chronic catarrh, etc. This preparation is miscible with either alcohol, syrup or water, and may be used for all the purposes designed.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Styrax.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 314. SUMACH BERRIES, U. S. P., 1880.*The Berries of Rhus Glabrum.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Anacardiaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Upland Sumach, Pennsylvania Sumach.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Alkaline salts, Tannin.

This is sometimes used as a refrigerant and astringent in inflammatory cases, but its principal value is as an addition to gargles for sore throat or sore mouth.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sumach Berries.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Sumach Berries.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Sumach Berries.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 315. SUNDEW.*The Leaves of Drosera Rotundifolia.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Droseraceæ.

HABITAT.—North America, Europe.

COMMON NAME.—Sundew.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Acrid resin.

The medicinal virtues of this drug are reputed to be expectorant. It is useful in asthma, pertussis and spasmodic cough, etc.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Sundew.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 316. SWEET FERN.

The Plant Comptonia Asplenifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Myricaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Sweet Fern.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tannin, Gallic Acid, Saponin.

Medicinally, this plant is tonic, astringent and alterative. It is used extensively as a domestic remedy in diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmoptysis, and as a wash in leucorrhœa, etc.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Sweet Fern.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. Dose.—1 to 4 fluid drachms (3.75—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Sweet Fern.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Sweet Fern.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. Dose.—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 317. TAG ALDER.*The Bark of Alnus Rubra.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Betulaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Red Alder, Smooth Alder, Common Alder.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive.

This drug is alterative, emetic and astringent. It is used in scrofula, secondary syphilis and cutaneous diseases.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Tag Alder.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Tag Alder.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Tag Alder.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 318. TAMARAC BARK.*The Bark of Pinus Pendula, or Larix Americana.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Coniferæ.

HABITAT.—New England States.

COMMON NAMES.—Black Larch, American Larch, Hackmetack.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Extractive. No analysis.

Medicinally, this drug is said to be laxative, tonic, diuretic and alterative.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Tamarac.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Tamarac.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 319. TANSY.

The Leaves and Tops of Tanacetum Vulgare.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ.

HABITAT.—North America (Indigenous to Europe).

COMMON NAME.—Tansy.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Tanacetin.

Medicinally, this herb is tonic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic; also an irritant narcotic, useful in intermittents, hysteria, amenorrhœa and as a vermifuge. Its use, however, in regular practice is limited, being employed almost exclusively as a domestic remedy.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Tansy.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Tansy.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 320. TEA.

The Leaves of Camellia Thea, or Thea Chinensis.

NATURAL ORDER.—FERNSTRÆMIACEÆ.

HABITAT.—Southeastern Asia. Cultivated.

COMMON NAME.—Tea.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Theine, Boheic Acid, Tannin.

The medicinal value of this well-known leaf is astringent, tonic, stimulant and nervine, and as a valuable exhilarant, taken at the morning and evening meal. It will often relieve a nervous headache, where the ordinary medicaments fail, and our Fluid Extract will be found to fully represent the qualities of a high grade of Formosa tea.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Infusion of Tea.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 321. TOLU.

(For making *Tinctura Tolutana*, U. S. P., 1880.—Balsam from *Myroxylon Toluifera*.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Venezuela, New Granada.

COMMON NAME.—Balsam Tolu.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resins, Cinnamic and Benzoic Acids.

(Each fluid ounce [30. c. c.] represents one-half troy ounce [15.5 gms.] of the BALSAM.)

This preparation represents, in a concentrated form (purely alcoholic and very convenient for simple dilution with alcohol to make the officinal tincture) the well-known medicinal properties of this drug as an expectorant and stimulant, and may be added to any cough-mixture to obtain the full remedial value.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims (0.30—0.92 c. c.), in sweetened water or dropped on sugar.

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Tolu.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 322. TOLU, SOLUBLE.

(*For making Syrupus Toluanus, U. S. P., 1880.*)

This preparation represents, in a concentrated form a solution of the balsam of Tolu, which is readily miscible with either syrup, alcohol or water, forming a clear and bright mixture. It is useful as an aromatic addition to cough-mixtures, and also possesses an expectorant effect of its own.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Syrup of Tolu.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 323. TONKA BEANS.

The Seed of Dipterix Odorata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—Guiana.

COMMON NAME.—Tonqua Bean.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Coumarin.

This drug is not classed as having any special therapeutic effects, its use being confined chiefly to flavoring snuffs, colognes, etc. Medicinally, it is sometimes used in whooping-cough.

Dose.—10 to 15 minims (0.60—0.92 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Tonka Beans.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

No. 324. TRIFOLIUM COMPOUND.

We desire to call especial attention to this valuable alterative compound, which represents the medicinal virtues of Red Clover, Queen's Root, Burdock Root, Poke Root, Berberis Aquifolium, Cascara Amarga and Prickly-Ash Bark, combined with Iodide of Potassium. In the treatment of syphilitic disorders, especially when they have acquired the secondary form, this preparation has proven remarkably efficient, giving immediate relief, and eventually modifying those distressing symptoms which characterize this disease. The flattering reports which we have received, attending its administration in the most aggravated cases, justify us in offering it to the profession with our most cordial endorsement.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Trifolium Compound.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Trifolium Compound.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Trifolium Compound.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 325. TULIP TREE.

The Bark of Liriodendron Tulipifera.

NATURAL ORDER.—Magnoliaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Tulip Tree, Yellow Poplar, White Wood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Liriodendrin.

Therapeutically, this bark is aromatic, stimulant, tonic, beneficial in intermittents and chronic gastric trouble. Also valuable in the hectic fever, diarrhoea and night sweats of phthisical patients.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Tulip Tree.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.)

Infusion of Tulip Tree.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 326. TURKEY CORN.

The Root of Corydalis Formosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Fumariaceæ.

HABITAT.—Canada, United States (south).

COMMON NAMES.—Wild-Turkey Pea, Squirrel Corn.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Corydaline, Fumaric Acid.

This drug is tonic, diuretic and alterative, and is given in scrofulous, syphilitic, and cutaneous diseases. It is a favorite remedy with the eclectic physicians.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

Tincture of Turkey Corn.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Turkey Corn.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Turkey Corn.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 327. TURMERIC.*The Root of Curcuma Longa.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT.—East Indies, Cochin China.

COMMON NAME.—Turmeric.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Curcumin, Volatile Oil, Turmerol.

The use of this drug is simply as a coloring agent for ointments and tinctures, and for the detection of alkalies and borates.

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Turmeric.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter.

No. 328. TWIN LEAF.*The Root of Jeffersonia Diphylla.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Berberidaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (south and west).

COMMON NAMES.—Twin Leaf, Rheumatism Root, Ground-Squirrel Pea.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Resin, Tannin, Saponin (an acrid, nauseous principle, resembling Polygallic Acid).

Medicinally, this root is diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic and a stimulating diaphoretic. It is also claimed to have expectorant and emetic properties, similar to senega root, valuable in chronic rheumatism, and as an alterative tonic in secondary or mercurio-syphilis.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Twin Leaf.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Twin Leaf.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 329. UNICORN ROOT.

The Root of Aletris Farinosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Hæmodoraceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Star Grass, Colic Root, Star Wort.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Bitter extractive.

This root is tonic in small doses ; when freely given, it is apt to induce nausea, and will act as an emetic and cathartic. Its principal use is in domestic practice in diseases of the female sex, and it is said to exert a specific influence upon the uterus itself, imparting tonicity and vigor to the organ.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Unicorn Root.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 330. UVA URSI, U. S. P., 1880.

The Leaves of Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—Northern Hemisphere.

COMMON NAMES.—Bearberry, Mountain Cranberry.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Arbutin, Ericolin.

This drug is an astringent tonic, with a special tendency to the urinary organs. It has been used with marked success in irritable bladder, especially when combined with buchu or other diuretics.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Uva Ursi.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Uva Ursi.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Uva Ursi.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 331. VALERIAN, U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Valeriana Officinalis.

NATURAL ORDER.—Valerianaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, Northern Asia.

COMMON NAME.—Valerian.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Valerianic Acid.

This is a very well known nervous sedative, largely used in hysteria, and allied disorders. It is often employed in *delirium tremens*, generally in combination with other anodynes, or with tonics.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Valerian, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—½ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Valerian

Fluid Extract $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water 16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Valerian.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Liquor Potass. 2 fluid drachms (7.50 c. c.)
Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Aromatic Spirits Ammonia 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.),
largely diluted with cold water.

No. 332. VERVAIN.

The Root and Herb of Verbena Hastata.

NATURAL ORDER.—Verbenaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Hyssop, Simpler's Joy.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive.

The medicinal properties of this drug are tonic, emetic, expectorant and sudorific. It is valuable in intermittent fevers, and in cases of general debility during convalescence from acute diseases.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Vervain.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Vervain.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 333. VIBURNUM COMPOUND.

(Cramp Bark, Scullcap, Wild Yam, with Aromatics.)

This combination is used medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic. It is useful in asthma, hysteria and all nervous diseases, and is recommended by Dr. Hayden as a valuable remedy for colic, cramps and spasms incidental to pregnancy.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1.90—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Viburnum Compound.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—4 to 8 fluid drachms (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 334. VIRGINIA SNAKE ROOT.

(SERPENTARIA.)

The Root of Aristolochia Serpentina.

NATURAL ORDER.—Aristolochiaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States (southwest).

COMMON NAME.—Virginia Snake Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Bitter extractive, Resin.

This is an excellent stimulant tonic. It is also diaphoretic and diuretic, and when combined with cinchona, forms an excellent prescription in intermittent fever or in the languid condition of the system succeeding acute disease.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Virginia Snake Root.

Fluid Extract	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces (45. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces (315. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Virginia Snake Root.

Fluid Extract	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Hot Water	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Virginia Snake Root.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 335. VIRGINIA STONE CROP.

The Herb of Penthorum Sedoides.

NATURAL ORDER.—Crassulaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Virginia Stone Crop.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—A peculiar Tannin, Extractive.

Therapeutically, this drug is astringent, demulcent and laxative. It is useful in the treatment of diarrhoea and hemorrhoids and, as a deobstruent in relieving inflammation of the mucous membrane.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Virginia Stone Crop.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Virginia Stone Crop.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Virginia Stone Crop.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 336. WAFER ASH.*The Bark of the Root of Plelea Trifoliata.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Xanthoxylaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wingseed, Hop Tree.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Oleo-resin, Berberina.

The medicinal properties of this drug are purely tonic. It is useful in the debility succeeding acute diseases, and, as a gastric tonic, promoting the appetite and aiding digestion.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wafer Ash.

Fluid Extract	3 fluid ounces (90. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce (15. c. c.).

Infusion of Wafer Ash.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 337. WAHOO.*The Bark of the Root of Euonymus Atropurpureus.*

NATURAL ORDER.—Celastraceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Indian Arrow Wood, Spindle Tree, Burning Bush.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Euonymin, Resins.

Physiological experiments and clinical experience agree in the view that Euonymus is a stimulant to the liver—a cholagogue of special power. It is, therefore, a very satisfactory remedy in cases of torpor of the liver, in congestion of the liver, in jaundice from catarrh of the bile ducts, in ascites from obstructive disease of the liver. It is much more effective than mercurials, and entirely free from their objectionable features. As a bitter, it acts as a tonic to the stomach, promotes appetite and digestion, and is peculiarly valuable, because, as an hepatic stimulant, it promotes the intestinal digestion, the solution and absorption of fats, etc.

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wahoo.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Wahoo.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Wahoo.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 338. WATER PEPPER.

The Plant of Polygonum Punctatum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygonaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Smart Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Resinous extractive.

This plant is stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue and vesicant. It is said to be a valuable remedy in amenorrhœa and other uterine derangements.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Water Pepper.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
 Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Water Pepper.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Syrup of Water Pepper.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

No. 339. WHITE-OAK BARK.

The Bark of Quercus Alba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Cupuliferæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—White-Oak Bark.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Resin.

This is a valuable astringent remedy for passive hemorrhages, but it is not often used internally. Locally, it is used as an addition to gargles for sore throat, as a wash for hemorrhoids, or as an injection in leucorrhœa.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of White-Oak Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of White-Oak Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). Used locally, as a wash for hemorrhoids, or as an injection in vaginal troubles.

Syrup of White-Oak Bark.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 340. WHITE-WILLOW BARK.

The Bark of Salix Alba.

NATURAL ORDER.—Salicaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—White-Willow Bark

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Salicin.

Therapeutically, this drug is tonic, anti-periodic and astringent. It is useful in intermittent fever, dyspepsia and in chronic diarrhœa, hemorrhages, etc.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of White-Willow Bark.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of White-Willow Bark.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

No. 341. WILD INDIGO.

The Root of Baptisia Tinctoria.

NATURAL ORDER.—Leguminosæ, Papilionaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Rattle Bush, Horse-fly Weed.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Baptitoxine, Baptisin, Baptin, Resin.

The medicinal virtues are antiseptic, emetic, astringent and purgative. It is also claimed to have the property of arresting gangrene or threatened mortification.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims (0.30—1.25 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wild Indigo.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Alcohol 9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)

Water 5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Wild Indigo.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. Use as a gargle for ulcerated sore throat or mercurial sore mouth.

Cataplasm or Poultice of Wild Indigo.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Hot Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Mix intimately with ground elm bark, flaxseed-, rye-, or Indian-meal, to the proper consistency. This is a useful application as an antiseptic to malignant ulcers or gangrenous inflammation.

No. 342. WILD YAM.

The Root of Dioscorea Villosa.

NATURAL ORDER.—Dioscoreaceæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAME.—Colic Root.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Acrid principle, Resin.

Medicinally, this root is used by the eclectic practitioners as a specific for the cure of bilious colic, in which it is said to give immediate relief. It has also been used as an antispasmodic in cholera morbus, and for cramps in the stomach.

Dose.—20 to 40 minims (1.25—2.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wild Yam.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Infusion of Wild Yam.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.)

Syrup of Wild Yam.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 343. WINTERGREEN.

The Leaves of Gaultheria Procumbens.

NATURAL ORDER.—Ericaceæ, Ericineæ.

HABITAT.—United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Tea Berry, Deer Berry, Mountain Tea.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin, Tannin.

This drug combines a stimulant effect with astringency, and is valuable in chronic diarrhoea, but it is more generally used to impart flavor to other bitter remedies, rendering them more acceptable to the stomach.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wintergreen.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Alcohol	8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Wintergreen.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid ounces (30.—60. c. c.).

Syrup of Wintergreen.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 344. WITCH HAZEL, U. S. P., 1880.

The Bark of Hamamelis Virginica.

NATURAL ORDER.—Hamamelaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Winter Bloom, Spotted Alder.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Bitter extractive, Volatile Oil.

This drug has become very popular as a domestic remedy to relieve hemorrhoidal affections, when applied as a wash, on account of its sedative and discutient properties. As a tonic and anodyne, it is highly endorsed.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Witch Hazel.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Witch Hazel.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Hot Water 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). It is useful as a wash in hemorrhoidal affections.

Syrup of Witch Hazel.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 345. WORMSEED.

The Fruit or Seeds of Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

NATURAL ORDER.—Chenopodiaceæ.

HABITAT.—West Indies, Central America.

COMMON NAME.—Jerusalem Oak.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Volatile Oil.

The valuable medicinal properties of this drug, as an anthelmintic, are well known ; and our Fluid Extract is recommended as being superior to the oil, and more easily administered.

M. *Dose*.—20 to 60 minims (1.25—3.75 c. c.).

No. 346. WORMSEED COMPOUND.

(Wormseed, Manna, Pink Root, Savine and Senna, with choice aromatics.)

This well-known and extensively used anthelmintic represents the old-fashioned worm tea, forming one of the most elegant and reliable preparations for the purpose yet devised. Being very palatable, it is easily administered.

Dose.—For children one to two teaspoonfuls (3.75—7.50 c. c.) at night and early in the morning, on an empty stomach ; for adults, a tablespoonful (15. c. c.) at the same time, and in the same manner.

No. 347. WORMWOOD.

The Tops and Leaves of Artemisia Absinthium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—Asia, Europe, Africa, North America.

COMMON NAME.—Wormwood.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Absinthin, Tannin, Resin.

This drug is highly recommended as a tonic in debilitated conditions of the digestive organs.

Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	10 fluid ounces (300. c. c.)
Water	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

Infusion of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. Use as a fomentation to recent bruises, sprains or swellings.

Syrup of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Alcohol	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Wine of Wormwood.

Fluid Extract	½ fluid ounce (15. c. c.)
Sherry Wine	16 fluid ounces (480. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 8 fluid drachms (7.50—30. c. c.).

No. 348. YARROW.

The Herb and Flowers of Achillea Millefolium.

NATURAL ORDER.—Compositæ, Senecionideæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAME.—Milfoil.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Achilleine, Resin, Tannin.

This drug is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent. It is given in cases of hemorrhage, and as a diaphoretic in exanthematous fevers with difficult eruption.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yarrow.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	9 fluid ounces (270. c. c.)
Water	5 fluid ounces (150. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Yarrow.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Yarrow.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 349. YELLOW DOCK, U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Rumex Crispus.

NATURAL ORDER.—Polygonaceæ.

HABITAT.—Europe, North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Narrow Dock, Curled Dock.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Tannin, Rumicin, Chrysophanic Acid.

This drug is tonic and astringent, but has been more extensively used for its alterative properties in scorbutic diseases and cutaneous eruption.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yellow Dock.

Fluid Extract	4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
Dilute Alcohol	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Yellow Dock.

Fluid Extract	1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
Hot Water	15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup of Yellow Dock.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. Dose.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 350. YELLOW JASMINE (Assayed), U. S. P., 1880.

The Root of Gelsemium Sempervirens.

(Contains not less than 0.2 per cent. of natural Alkaloids.)

NATURAL ORDER.—Loganiaceæ.

HABITAT.—Southern United States.

COMMON NAMES.—Wild Jessamine, Woodbine.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Gelsemine, Gelseminine, Gelsemic Acid.

In addition to its valuable properties as an arterial and nervous sedative, this drug has one important advantage over all other medicines of its class in not leaving any unpleasant effects, and from this quality, it has obtained a high reputation as a febrifuge.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims (0.30—0.60 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Yellow Jasmine, U. S. P., 1880.

Fluid Extract 2¼ fluid ounces (67.50 c. c.)
 Alcohol 11 fluid ounces (330. c. c.)
 Water 2¾ fluid ounces (82.50 c. c.)

M. and filter. Dose.—10 to 30 minims (0.60—1.90 c. c.).

No. 351. YELLOW PARILLA.

The Root of Menispermum Canadense.

NATURAL ORDER.—Menispermaceæ.

HABITAT.—North America.

COMMON NAMES.—Moon Seed, Wine Maple, American Sarsaparilla.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Menispine, Resin, Tannin.

Therapeutically, this drug is said to resemble sarsaparilla in its tonic, alterative and diuretic effects. It is also an aid to digestion, possessing properties similar to the other bitter tonics, like Gentian, Quassia, etc.

Dose.—30 to 60 minims (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATION.

Tincture of Yellow Parilla.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 352. YERBA BUENA.

The Herb of Micromeria Douglassii.

NATURAL ORDER.—Labiatae.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAME.—Yerba Buena.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Extractive.

This plant is another valuable production from the Golden State, where it ranks high as an aromatic tonic, carminative, stimulant and anti-febrile remedy. It is also used as an anthelmintic.

Dose.—½ to 1 fluid drachm (1.90—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yerba Buena.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 8 fluid ounces (240. c. c.)
 Water 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Infusion of Yerba Buena.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounces (30. c. c.)
 Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

Syrup or Cordial Elixir of Yerba Buena.

Fluid Extract Yerba Buena 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Coriander 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Cassia 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Caraway 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Alcohol 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.).

No. 353. YERBA REUMA.

The Herb Frankenia Grandifolia.

NATURAL ORDER.—Frankeniaceæ.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAME.—Yerba Reuma.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT.—Extractive matter (Saline).

This drug, one of the new California remedies, has recently attracted attention by its therapeutic effects upon the mucous passages, and it has proven highly beneficial in recent or chronic catarrh, as well as in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and dysenteric affections.

Dose.—15 to 30 minims (0.92—1.90 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yerba Reuma.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)

Dilute Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. and filter. *Dose.*—2 to 3 fluid drachms (7.50—11.25 c. c.).

Infusion of Yerba Reuma.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Hot Water 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—½ to 1 fluid ounce (15.—30. c. c.). This may be used as a lotion or injection in catarrhal or vaginal troubles.

Syrup of Yerba Reuma.

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)

Alcohol 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)

Simple Syrup 13 fluid ounces (390. c. c.)

M. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

No. 34

The Leaves of Er

NATURAL ORDER.—Hydrophyllaceæ.

HABITAT.—California.

COMMON NAMES.—Tar Weed, Bear's Weed, Mountain Balm.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.—Volatile Oil, Resin.

This drug is one of the products of Northern California, where it has been largely used in cases of diseases of the throat and air passages. Judging from the favorable reports, it is likely to prove a valuable addition to our *Materia Medica*.

Dose.—15 to 60 minims (0.92—3.75 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Tincture of Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract 4 fluid ounces (120. c. c.)
 Alcohol 12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)
 M. and filter. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Syrup of Yerba Santa

Fluid Extract 2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
 Liquor Potassa 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

Compound Syrup of Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract Yerba Santa 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Fluid Extract Grindelia Robusta . . . 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Liquor Potassa 1 fluid drachm (3.75 c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 14 fluid ounces (420. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.). Used as a stimulant expectorant in asthmatic troubles and throat diseases.

No. 355. YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

(For making the Syrup of Yerba Santa.)

This preparation represents the valuable constituents of this
 and rendered miscible
 in pectoral and throat
 disguising the bitter taste

3.75—7.50 c. c.).

PREPARATIONS.

Aromatic Syrup of Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract 1 fluid ounce (30. c. c.)
 Simple Syrup 15 fluid ounces (450. c. c.)
 M. *Dose*.—2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.50—15. c. c.).

Aromatic Elixir of Yerba Santa.

Fluid Extract	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Alcohol	2 fluid ounces (60. c. c.)
Simple Syrup	12 fluid ounces (360. c. c.)

M. *Dose*.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (3.75—7.50 c. c.).

For extemporaneous production of Infusions, Syrups, Decoctions, Tinctures and Wines, our Extracts represent perfectly the full strength, odor, taste and color of the drug used. The preparations so obtained, will not only be as effective, but are entitled to even greater confidence, than the Decoctions and Infusions prepared in the ordinary way from the crude drugs, since these are often unreliable on account of careless manipulation.

The cost of many of the drugs used in the manufacture of fluid extracts is subject often to great changes. When the difference is in our favor, our customers may depend upon receiving the advantage ; when the cost is greater, we will advise them, if forced to increase the price.

ADDENDA.

Antidote for Digitalis.

In case of poisoning by Digitalis, a recumbent position is of paramount importance ; and after the stomach has been emptied twenty grains of Tannic or Gallic Acid in hot water given frequently, or hot strong tea or coffee ; stimulants externally and internally, should be employed.

Antidote for Jamaica Dogwood.

In case of poisoning by Jamaica Dogwood, the antidotes are an emetic of ten grains of Sulphate of Copper, the stomach-pump, external stimulants, cold affusion, ammonia to the nostrils, enforced exertion and artificial respiration.

Antidote for Stavesacre and Larkspur Seed.

In case of poisoning by Stavesacre or Larkspur, the antidotes are emetics, Apomorphine one-tenth grain, Sulphate of Copper ten grains, stimulants internal and external.

BOTANICAL INDEX.

THE FLUID EXTRACTS IN THIS BOOK ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO THE COMMON NAME OF THE DRUG.

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TABLES OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

In anticipation of the general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures we have carefully prepared the following tables of Approximate Equivalents:

Relative Value of Metric Fluid and Apothecaries' Measure.

Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid Ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid Drachms.
1000	33.81	25	6.76
900	30.43	10	2.71
800	27.05	9	2.43
700	23.67	8	2.16
600	20.29	7	1.89
500	16.90	6	1.62
473	16.00	5	1.35
400	13.53		Minims.
300	10.14	4	64.8
200	6.76	3	48.6
100	3.38	2	32.4
75	2.53	1†	16.00
50	1.69	0.09	1.46
30	*1.00	0.07	1.14
		0.05	0.81

* Or, more exactly, 1.01.

† Or, more exactly, 16.23.

Relative Value of Metric and Apothecaries' Weight.

Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.
0.0010	1-64	1	15.43
0.0020	1-32	2	30.86
0.0040	1-16	3	46.30
0.0065	1-10	4	61.73
0.0081	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	77.16
0.0108	$\frac{1}{6}$	6	92.60
0.0162	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	98.02
0.0324	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	123.46
0.0486	$\frac{3}{4}$	9	138.90
0.0567	$\frac{7}{8}$	10	154.32
0.065	1.003	100	1543.23
0.100	1.543	125	1929.04
0.130	2.006	150	2314.85
0.150	2.315	175	2700.65
0.180	2.778	450	6944.55
0.200	3.086	550	8487.78
0.300	4.630	650	10031.01
0.500	7.716	750	11574.26
0.700	10.803	850	13117.49
0.900	13.890	1000	15432.35

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Metric Weight.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
I-100	0.00065	25	1.62
I-64	0.00101	26	1.70
I-60	0.00108	27	1.75
I-50	0.00130	28	1.82
I-48	0.00135	29	1.87
I-40	0.00162	30	1.95
I-36	0.00180	31	2.00
I-32	0.00202	32	2.10
I-30	0.00216	33	2.16
I-25	0.00259	34	2.20
I-24	0.00270	35	2.25
I-20	0.00324	36	2.30
I-18	0.00360	37	2.40
I-16	0.00405	38	2.47
I-15	0.00432	39	2.55
I-12	0.00540	40	2.60
I-10	0.00648	42	2.73
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.00810	44	2.86
$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01080	48	3.00
I-5	0.01296	50	3.25
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.01620	52	3.40
$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02160	56	3.65
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03240	58	3.75
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.04860		
I	0.065	Drachms.	Grammes.
2	0.130	I	3.9
3	0.195	2	7.8
4	0.260	3	11.65
5	0.324	4	15.50
6	0.400	5	19.40
7	0.460	6	23.30
8	0.520	7	27.20
9	0.600		
10	0.650	Ounces.	
11	0.715	1	†31.10
12	0.780	2	62.20
13	0.845	3	93.30
14	0.907	4	124.40
15	0.972	5	155.50
*15.5	10.00	6	186.60
16	1.040	7	217.70
17	1.102	8	248.80
18	1.160	9	280.00
19	1.240	10	311.00
20	1.300	11	342.14
21	1.360	12	373.23
22	1.425	14	435.50
23	1.460	16	497.60
24	1.55	24	746.40
		48	1492.80
		100	3110.40

* Or, more exactly, 15.432 plus gr. = 1 gramme.

† Or, more exactly, 31.10349 grammes.

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Metric Fluid Measures.

Minims.	Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid Ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.
1	0.06	1	*30.00
2	0.12	2	59.20
3	0.18	3	89.00
4	0.24	4	118.40
5	0.30	5	148.00
6	0.36	6	178.00
7	0.42	7	207.00
8	0.50	8	236.00
9	0.55	9	266.00
10	0.60	10	295.70
11	0.68	11	325.25
12	0.74	12	355.00
13	0.80	13	385.00
14	0.85	14	414.00
15	0.92	15	444.00
16	1.00	16	473.11
17	1.05	17	503.00
18	1.12	18	532.00
19	1.17	19	562.00
20	1.25	20	591.50
25	1.54	21	621.00
30	1.90	22	650.00
35	2.16	23	680.00
40	2.50	24	710.00
45	2.80	25	740.00
50	3.08	26	769.00
55	3.40	27	798.50
		28	828.00
		29	858.00
		30	887.25
Fluid Drachms.		31	917.00
1	3.75	32	946.00
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.65	48	1419.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.60	56	1655.00
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.51	64	1892.00
2	7.50	72	2128.00
3	11.25	80	2365.00
4	15.00	96	2839.00
5	18.50	112	3312.00
6	22.50	128	3785.00
7	26.00		

* The more accurate equivalent is 29.57 c.c.

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